

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama

No. 4575.

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1915.

PRICE SIXPENOE,
Including PERIODICAL INDEX.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Lectures.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A
LECTURE will be given by JULIAN R. CORBETT, Esq., LL.M., on 'Work of the Navy in the Great War after Trafalgar,' at the Society's House, 22, RUSSELL SQUARE, W.C., on FRIDAY, JULY 2, at 8.30 P.M.

Exhibitions.

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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The University of London is about to appoint a PRINCIPAL OFFICER at a salary of 3000l. a year. Those who are desirous that their names should be considered are invited to communicate with the Secretary to the Senate, from whom particulars can be obtained. Testimonials are not required, and canvassing any Member of the Senate is prohibited. Names should reach the University not later than WEDNESDAY, September 15, 1915. PERCY M. WALLACE, Secretary to the Senate, University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

ESSEX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

HEAD MISTRESS BRENTWOOD SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Applications are invited for the post of HEAD MISTRESS of the COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, BRENTWOOD, at present carried on in temporary buildings, the erection of the new buildings having been deferred till after the war. The salary will be 250l. per annum, with annual increments of 15l. each, rising to 300l. per annum. Applicants must be Graduates of a British University, or hold equivalent qualifications, and must have had experience in a Public Secondary School. Duties will commence at the beginning of next Term, in SEPTEMBER. Applications must be made on an official form to be obtained from the undersigned, and must be returned, with copies of three recent testimonials, by JULY 8, 1915. Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be looked upon with disfavour. J. H. NICHOLAS, Secretary, County Offices, Chelmsford.

WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC DAY COMMERCIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Wanted, ASSISTANT TEACHER, qualified to teach English History and the usual Commercial subjects. Salary 160l. per annum. Form of application can be obtained from THE PRINCIPAL, The Polytechnic, Woolwich.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for the position of HEAD OF THE LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT at the BROWN HILL ROAD COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, Rushy Green, Oxford, S.E. The person appointed will be required to teach for about Three Hours on each of Two Evenings a Week for the whole of the Session, 1915-16, and if homework is demanded of the Students to correct the Exercises worked by them. Apart from his own teaching, he will also be required to advise upon and supervise the instruction in Languages (chiefly French, German, and Spanish), and to make during the Session at least fifteen visits of a supervisory character to other Language Classes in the Institute. The salary will be at the rate of 50 Guineas for the Session. Candidates must be over 40 years of age or otherwise ineligible for military service. Applications must be on forms "T. 17" (c) to be obtained, with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed footcap envelope to the Education Officer, London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on JULY 7, 1915. Every communication must be marked "T. 6" on the envelope. Canvassing either directly or indirectly will disqualify an applicant. JAMES BIRD, Clerk of the London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

COUNTY OF LONDON.

The London County Council invites applications for inclusion in the panel of EXAMINERS in DRAWING (Freehand and Object) in connection with Examinations conducted by the Council for Children and Older Students. Applications must be on the official Form G. 138, to be obtained with particulars of the appointment, by sending a stamped addressed footcap envelope to THE EDUCATION OFFICER, London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C., to whom they must be returned by 11 A.M. on JULY 10, 1915. Applications from persons eligible for military service will not be considered. Every communication must be marked "G. 2" on the envelope. Canvassing, either directly or indirectly, will disqualify an applicant. JAMES BIRD, Clerk of the London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

BINGLEY GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

REQUIRED, in SEPTEMBER, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS to take charge of a Form, and to teach French. Candidates should have spent at least one year in France, and should have some knowledge of Phonetics. Application should be made at once to the HEAD MISTRESS.

EAST SUFFOLK COUNTY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The above-named Committee invite applications from University Graduates for the post of MISTRESS to take charge of a Pupil Teacher Centre for Girls which is being established at Felixstowe. The Centre will open in SEPTEMBER, with about Eighteen Preparatory Class Scholars between the ages of 14 and 15. The Teacher appointed will be required in the first instance to teach the whole of the subjects single handed, excepting Domestic Science which will be taught in a neighbouring Special Subjects Centre. Science will not be included in the Curriculum. Salary 180l. per annum, and the appointment will be subject to three months' notice on either side for its termination at the end of any month. Form of application will be forwarded upon receipt of a stamped addressed envelope by THE SECRETARY, Education Office, County Hall, Ipswich.

HARROGATE MUNICIPAL SECONDARY SCHOOL (Dual).

Wanted, to commence duties on SEPTEMBER 9, 1915, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS to be a Graduate, with special qualifications in English. Salary according to scale, a copy of which will be supplied on application. Applications, stating age, qualifications, and experience, and accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, must reach the undersigned not later than JULY 15, 1915. J. TURNER TAYLOR, Clerk to the Governors, Education Office, Harrogate.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

A CHIEF ASSISTANT MISTRESS will be required in SEPTEMBER next for WATERLEY ROAD COUNCIL SECONDARY SCHOOL to take a large part of the responsibility of the Girls' Classes, under the superintendence of the Head Master. Preference will be given to candidates holding high qualifications in Modern Languages. Commencing salary not less than 170l., rising to a maximum of 200l. per annum. Applications, on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, must be received not later than JULY 12. JNO. ARTHUR PALMER, Secretary of Education, Education Office, Council House, Birmingham.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

ASTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.
A CHIEF ASSISTANT MISTRESS, with special qualifications in French, is required to take up her duties in SEPTEMBER next. Salary in accordance with qualifications and experience, 170l. being the maximum of the scale. Applications, on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, must be sent in not later than JULY 7. ARTHUR PALMER, Secretary, Education Office, Council House, Birmingham.

THE TRAINING SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ARTS FOR SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The Management Committee of the School invites applications for the post of MISTRESS OF METRICS. Commencing salary 120l. per annum. The salary offered is 120l. per annum. Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned, by whom applications and testimonials must be received not later than WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1915. D. J. A. BROWN, Secretary, University College, Cardiff, June 13, 1915.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HASTINGS EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SCHOOL OF ART, BRANSEY INSTITUTE.
The Committee invite applications for the post of ASSISTANT MISTRESS (part time). Commencing salary 80l. per annum; annual increments 15l.; maximum 110l. The successful candidate must hold the Royal College of Art Diploma in Design, and must have specialised in Embroidery Work, Lettering, and Pottery. Applications (on forms to be obtained from the Secretary on receipt of stamped addressed footcap envelope) must reach the undersigned not later than WEDNESDAY, July 14. PHILIP O. BURSLEW, Secretary, Education Committee Offices, 14, Wellington Square, Hastings, June 28, 1915.

PORTSMOUTH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

(Higher Education.)
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Vol. VI. JULY, 1915. No. 4.

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THIS WEEK'S NUMBER (July 3) CONTAINS—

NOTES:—Waterloo—Folk-Lore of Cyprus—John Hardy, Winchester Scholar—"Two razes of ginger"—W. H. Duignan Bibliography—"To go west"—An ingenious Epitaph—"La Garde meurt, mais ne se rend pas"—Faults of Index-making.

QUERIES:—Armes et Ecussons Anglaises à la Cathédrale de Bayonne—Talma as Hamlet—Figure Subjects by James Lonsdale—Smith of Bowldown: Jenner Family—Timothy Constable—Pegler and Hetty Pegler's Tump—Weltje—Haggatt and Barnard, English Consuls at Aleppo—Price: Robins: Bulkeley: Kirkman—"Uncle Tom's Cabin"—Crawford, Actor—William Sheldon—James Brogden—Sam Bough: Views in Inverness and Aberdeen—"Gentle and probable strangers"—Author of Quotation Wanted—"All is not gold that glisters"—Alderman Fowler of Rochester—Inscription to be Deciphered—Clerks in Holy Orders as Combatants—"What the devil!"—"Felix opportunitate moris."

REPLIES:—The Site of the Globe—"Alter" in a Latin Epitaph—John Camden Hotten—Ghostwick—George Offley—Repudiation of Public Loan—"Cyder Cellars"—The Ludgate or Grafton Portrait of Shakespeare—Derwentwater Memorial—George Wallis, Antiquary and Gunsmith—John Stuart, Edinburgh—Twentieth-Century English—Families of Kay and Key—"Poilu"—The Identity of Isabella Bigod—Ben Jonson: Pindar—Nancy Dawson—Notes on Statues at the Royal Exchange—George Bodens—Author Wanted—London M.P.'s, 1661: Love: Tenison—Disraeli's Life: Emanuel—The Judgment of Solomon—"The Ice Saints."

NOTES ON BOOKS:—Folk-Lore Notes: Gujarat—"A Calendar of Suffolk Wills"—The Berks, Bucks, and Oxon Archaeological Journal—"The Library Journal"—The Fortnightly—"The Cornhill."

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A SPECIMEN of the above INDEX appears in the current number of *The Athenæum*, and other examples in the shape of Select Class Lists will appear during July, August, and September. It is proposed to start the regular issue of the Monthly Indexes with October, 1915. At the end of each calendar year the entries in the Monthly Indexes will be consolidated in one alphabet, and published as a cloth-bound volume. The monthly numbers and the annual volume will be provided with brief Author Indexes.

The INDEX will be based upon the alphabetical subject-headings of the Library of Congress (under revision), modified to suit English practice, and considerably extended. It will comprise the principal contents of over two hundred English, American and Continental periodicals, with occasional selections from a much wider field of the periodical press. The selection of the periodicals to be indexed will to a great extent be determined by experts. Annotations will be admitted where the titles of articles insufficiently indicate the nature of their contents. Magazine serial fiction will not be included.

As regards the scope of the INDEX, Bibliography, Theology, Philosophy, Sociology, Geography, History, the Fine Arts, and Belles-Lettres will be well represented. The Science of everyday life will be covered in all its branches, but pure Science and the practice of Law and Medicine will not be included, as these subjects are already sufficiently covered by their several Indexes and Digests. The question of the inclusion of British Archæology is at present under consideration. It is the wish of the Committee of the Library Association to avoid as far as possible competition with existing publications, and to some extent this ground is already covered by the 'Annual Index of Archæological Papers,' though the publication of this is considerably in arrear.

A proposal to start a Circulating Library, for the loan of articles included in the INDEX has been made to us as a means of extending the value of the Monthly Indexes to the smaller libraries and the private student, as well as of placing the publication of the INDEX on a self-supporting basis. To this suggestion objections have been made by a leading London firm of publishers on the ground that the circulation of the periodicals indexed would be prejudicially affected thereby. We would point out that the free advertisement which the Monthly and Annual Indexes will bring to the work of contributors to periodicals must tend to an increase of their circulation, first by the preference which Public Librarians will undoubtedly exercise in favour of these periodicals in the preparation of their order lists, and secondly by the demand for additional copies by students interested in the collection of the literature of their special subjects. In deference, however, to objections which are perhaps more widely entertained than we have positive evidence for supposing, no immediate steps will be taken towards the organization of the loan collection until we have ascertained more fully the views of research students and the proprietors of periodicals. We shall open our columns for the free discussion of the point, and we ask those concerned to give us their views.

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LITERATURE

THE WAR AND THE BALKAN PEOPLES.

THERE is much to be said for two authors who, writing on a subject to which they have given the enthusiastic labour of years, manage to compress their matter into about a hundred small pages of large print. In 'The War and the Balkans' the Messrs. Buxton have given us an extraordinary amount of the colour and spirit of political feeling among the Balkan peoples to-day. Bosnia, Montenegro, Albania, and Turkey claim no part of their book, which is given up to a sketch of the views and feelings of the Bulgarians, Servians, Greeks, and Roumanians at the moment. The sketch is clear, pithy, and argumentative.

The authors are first and last friends of Bulgaria, but in their statement of facts they make an honest, and for the most part successful, attempt to be fair. The pictures of Serbia and her peasant soldiery in the hour of their struggle for existence against Austria; of the revival and reorganization of Greece under M. Venizelos; of the marked economic and political distinction between landlord-ridden Roumania, with its oligarchical politicians and big traders, and Bulgaria, the land *par excellence* of small farmers, are as good as they well could be on so minute a canvas. Nor is there much fault to be found with the recapitulation of the questions and incidents with which European journalists have made us wearily familiar during the last two or three years. Here and there we find a slip. It is not true, for

The War and the Balkans. By Noel Buxton, M.P., and Charles Roden Buxton. (Allen & Unwin, 2s. 6d. net.)

Roumania and the Great War. By R. W. Seton-Watson. (Constable & Co., 2s. net.)

example, as we are told in the Preface, that M. Venizelos was driven from office for proposing to King Constantine the cession of Kavalla to Bulgaria. M. Venizelos made no proposal to Bulgaria on the subject, and he resigned office voluntarily because the King would not agree to the entry of Greece into the war, and to the dispatch of forces to aid us at the Dardanelles. But, as already said, it would be difficult for Balkan partisanship to express itself more temperately than do the Messrs. Buxton.

Nevertheless the partisanship remains, and, however ungrateful it may seem, one is obliged to take the book as in fact a statement of Bulgaria's case to have the map of the Balkans redrawn. The Messrs. Buxton throw themselves with zeal into the task of proving that, if the Allies would play the part of Dictators for the purpose of giving Bulgaria all, or nearly all, the territory she considers she ought to get from her neighbours, then before long everything would go well between the Carpathians and Cape Matapan. We should see the Turks finally dispossessed, and the Balkan Alliance reconstituted. Macedonia would cease from troubling, and the benevolent "dictation" of the Triple Entente would be rewarded forthwith by the coming in to the present war of Balkan forces exceeding one million men.

The vision is pleasant, and we only wish that it were as easy to realize as the Messrs. Buxton honestly think. But when we examine their proposal in the dry light of practical politics we find it bristling with difficulties. It amounts to this, that if Serbia, Greece, and, we suppose, Roumania can be made to agree to concessions to Bulgaria here and now, and if further concessions at Turkey's expense can be promised to Bulgaria, then not only will she cast her sword into the scale on our side, but Roumania and Greece may be expected to do so likewise. Roumania and Greece, of course, could be amply compensated, in Transylvania and Asia Minor respectively. Serbia is to find a handsome recompense in Bosnia and Croatia. Our authors are well aware that it would be difficult to persuade the pugnacious nations concerned to agree to their policy. They propose that the Triple Entente should cut the Gordian knot by "dictating" to the Balkan peoples the territorial rearrangement they indicate. But how are England and France, for example, to "dictate," at a moment like this, to States whose alliance they are courting? They could doubtless dictate a Balkan settlement after Germany and Austria had been beaten and the present war was over, but the action advocated by the Messrs. Buxton seems to be immediate, and to have for its object the securing of the armed support of the Balkans in the present war. Suppose Greece, for instance, were to object to "dictation." What then? Again, do our authors really believe that a settlement forced on as they advocate would result in any sort of friendly alliance between the involuntary gainers or losers who were the subject of the settlement?

We can imagine that, if this country and its Allies were to adopt the policy here recommended, they might secure the support of Bulgaria. That in itself would be a valuable asset. But what instrument they could use with other States, except that of friendly persuasion, cannot easily be seen. On the whole, we are inclined to think that "dictating" to the Balkan States is ruled out at the moment, and if that be so, the argumentative structure of the book comes to the ground. Friendly diplomacy is another thing, and for some such arrangement as the Messrs. Buxton suggest, if it can be brought about amicably, there is a great deal to be said.

The authors have stated the case as between Bulgaria and her neighbours with general accuracy. One gathers the impression that Bulgaria's claims in Dobrudja and Thrace are very strong. They are strong also in Central Macedonia, though not so overwhelming as our authors think. It is in Southern Macedonia that the claim seems baseless. There the best that can be said for it is that a friendly arrangement between Bulgaria and Greece is eminently desirable, both in their own interest and that of their neighbours.

'Roumania and the Great War' is for the serious student, who will not despise it for its brevity. Amongst authorities on the Austrian Empire Mr. Seton-Watson ranks high, and he has naturally included the Roumanian race in his studies. In his essay we get a sketch of the history of the Roumans as lucid as could well be given of anything so broken, obscure, and much controverted. But perhaps the most interesting part of Mr. Seton-Watson's book is the story not of political Roumania itself, but of that part of the Roumanian race—between three and four millions—which dwells in Transylvania and Hungary, and supplies one of the thorniest questions of Magyar affairs. The whole race numbers nearly thirteen millions. Of that slice of it which lives north-east of the Danube and Pruth, under the Russian flag, our author tells us very little, an omission which is, perhaps, the only defect of the kind in his instructive and thoroughly useful book.

To the politician of Western Europe Roumania begins to be interesting at the outbreak of the Greek revolution in 1821. Most people have forgotten, if they ever knew, that this movement was designed to be a rising of the subject races of Turkey for the purpose of reconstituting, not classic Greece, but something more like the Byzantine Empire. It began in what is now Roumania, and its prompt suppression there reduced its scope to the purely Hellenic uprising which it thenceforth became. It was the southern advance of Russia, and her repeated though temporary occupations of the "Principalities," which made Roumanian escape from Turkish slavery possible. It was the alliance with Russia in 1878 which showed that the Roumanian army possessed fighting quality; but, oddly enough, it was Napoleon III. who was chiefly

responsible for giving Roumania a Hohenzollern prince—an episode which Frenchmen have now considerable cause to regret.

To the outsider the story of Roumania since her emancipation is not particularly interesting, despite the very creditable progress she has made. Mr. Seton-Watson deals with it faithfully, albeit as a friend; he admits the oligarchical politics, the unsatisfactory agrarian system, and the ill-treatment of the Jews. He is best able to enlist our sympathies when he is across the Carpathians and can show the Rouman in Hungary and Transylvania—the persecuted subject of a corrupt and arrogant German and Hungarian overlordship. The racial difficulties confronting Hungarian statesmen are numerous enough to excuse many mistakes; but the Magyar ascendancy seems to have made mistakes that are unpardonable, because inspired by systematic and unrepentant intolerance. Unlike most writers about Transylvania, Mr. Seton-Watson thinks that in the event of a partition of Hungary it would not be impossible to draw a frontier line in such a way as to liberate a very large portion of the Roumans without burdening Roumania with an unmanageable number of Magyars or Saxons. For the rest, the author's defence of the hesitating action of the Roumanian Government during the last ten months is well set out. An appendix gives figures relating to racial distribution in Hungary; and the book has a useful map, and an index.

BAGEHOT'S LIFE AND WORKS.

THE row of volumes before us will awaken pleasant recollections in many a reader. Bagehot's repute has been steadily growing, and we hope that Mrs. Russell Barrington's 'Life,' which we noticed at length last year (May 30th), and which now figures as the tenth volume of the series, will introduce a host of new admirers to one of the pleasantest of men and most entertaining of critics. Confidence born of the twentieth century and widespread ignorance has led to a neglect of Victorian books: they are too heavy, too serious, too full of obsolete virtues; they belong to the period of solid mahogany furniture and public moralists. This generalization often fails in particular instances. Obviously it fails in Bagehot's case, for we have had, since he wrote, nothing of quite the same engaging quality. He was credited with a certain *εὐπρεπία* of manner; he did not suffer fools gladly; but this impatience is not marked in his writings. Sometimes, as with Matthew Arnold, his fun seems overdone, but he may be considered urbane in comparison with later exponents of cultivated insolence, and his epigrams always mean something. Judicious readers have, of course, long discovered his merits, and twenty years ago some of his best things were sufficiently unknown to make excellent spoil for the

busy journalist. 'The English Constitution' and 'Lombard Street' have long been justly famous, bringing dismal regions of science within the reach of the world which knows little about the principles of politicians and economists, and is prejudiced against both by the lingo they employ. 'Physics and Politics,' launched in 1872 on the rising tide of Darwinism, has weathered the years, perhaps, better than the central doctrine which inspired it. Anthropologists still quote it, and to the opening mind of the young scholar it has been a source of success as well as instruction. A few books used to be, and possibly still are, invaluable for the examinee who wishes to shine in the essay, and 'Physics and Politics' is pre-eminent among them. But examiners must by this time be familiar with bright thoughts on "The Use of Conflict," or the part imitation and persecution have played in the making of human society.

Oxford has certainly appreciated Bagehot, though he was neither an Oxford man nor a scholar by profession. A banker away from economics might seem out of place, unless he was an inspiring figure in Parliament. Bagehot, fortunately for the world, did not succeed in entering the House of Commons; he did not even become a peer; and so, dying at 51, he was able to leave us work of an unusually varied kind which is throughout sound in quality and amusing to read. When a man is both versatile and gay, he is doubly under suspicion in this country. The specialist sniffs at the writer who is lucid alike concerning style in poetry and the metaphysical basis of toleration. On the one side or the other he must, it is supposed, be a giddy amateur, rushing in where professors have trodden with caution. The value of a solid style of writing infused with excellent morality is sufficiently exhibited in Bagehot's friend R. H. Hutton. Yet we sometimes wish that Hutton had written more in the vein of his pleasant memoir, long since attached to the two volumes of 'Literary Essays,' and now republished in the first volume of the present series. Besides we get Hutton's memoir in the 'Dictionary of National Biography,' which conforms to the rule "No flowers, by request," and an 'Editor's Preface' by Mr. Forrest Morgan. "Until now," Mrs. Barrington tells us in her Preface,

"the only uniform edition of Walter Bagehot's writings in existence, was one published in America in 1889 by the Traveller's Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., 'as a souvenir of itself,' to quote from its advertisement. This work was compiled and edited by Mr. Forrest Morgan at considerable personal sacrifice. His exhaustive notes have been used with advantage in subsequent issues of the separate works published in England, and also in the preparation of the present uniform edition."

The world of letters owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Morgan, whose notes are a real addition to the text. This edition also contains in the ninth volume papers republished for the first time. Some of them deal with events which are ancient

history; but it is interesting to note that the "Treasury Bills" now established as a valuable expedient for securing public credit were the invention of Bagehot. *The Economist*, a week before he died, announced the passing of the Act concerning them. This volume contains a good deal concerning British methods of government and the status of the M.P. which is of permanent value, and reveals Bagehot as the upholder of a strong Navy. The reviews of books republished are not of great importance.

The 'Literary Studies' on a larger scale, which reached a fourth edition in 1891, are for the present reviewer the cream of Bagehot's work, and sufficient in themselves to make a reputation. 'Hartley Coleridge' is delightful; 'Shakespeare, the Man,' specially welcome for its comment on Scott; and the paper on 'Cowper' gains a new poignancy now that the occasional insanity of Bagehot's mother has been revealed. 'The First Edinburgh Reviewers' may be compared with the article of the same title by Leslie Stephen in 'Hours in a Library.' The latter is nearly always a sound critic, and covers the ground securely. His clear, precise intellect is rich in that common sense which does not commonly belong to professed students. He has also a dry humour which makes his writing agreeable. But he is not concerned to interest contemporary readers as Bagehot is. He is writing in a library; Bagehot is writing in the busy world of his time, probing the methods of living practitioners in politics and criticism, and hitting hard in short sentences which resemble the best talk. Both writers agree substantially in their verdicts; but Bagehot seems more modern, and for the average reader more effective. His vivacity occasionally leads him to neglect a sense of proportion in needless disquisitions, but his humour and epigram allure us at every turn. His first sentence, "It is odd to hear that *The Edinburgh Review* was once thought an incendiary publication," puts us on easy terms with him. We miss, it is true, in the article a criticism of the perverse Lord Brougham, but it can be found elsewhere, in vol. ix., p. 50:—

"Lord Brougham had the first essential of a great agitator—the faculty of easy anger. He was sure that he did well to be angry on a hundred occasions. To the end of his life—in the peaceful repose of a long old age—he kept this faculty. There was a vicious look about him always; 'if he was a horse, no one would buy him with that eye,' some one is reported to have said; and many persons who joined with him in benevolent undertakings were unpleasantly reminded by sudden outbreaks that philanthropy and conciliation are by no means always united. To the last a sudden eruption was apt to terrify his quiet co-operators. But, in his zenith, a bad temper was of singular use."

This sort of writing must have astonished the readers of *The Economist*. Bagehot knew more about Parliament than many people in it; he had a feeling for ordinary humanity shocking in an economist, but the happiest of paradoxes was that he was a banker and a born writer.

TWO HISTORIES OF THE WAR.

It is at least as premature to criticize as it is to write histories of the war at this date. So much is still unknown or half known, so much more is exaggerated or diminished in its real—and as yet unguessed—importance by the excitement of the moment, that the attainment of true proportion is practically impossible. At least a degree of proportion can, however, be established by extending the ground of criticism as far as possible, and for this reason the present reviewer has preferred to take the first four volumes of Mr. Buchan's History together instead of one by one. Even so, for the same reason, generalization is more useful than detailed criticism, in view of the light future events may throw on the past.

It must be conceded that Mr. Buchan does his best to establish proportion. He shows the first fighting in Belgium as the mere progress of a big screen behind which the vast main army marched serenely on to its objective. He brings out—to some extent, at least—the coordinating causes of the retreat from Mons.

Reviewing the Marne operations, he considers that General von Kluck was attempting to cut off the Allies from the capital—hence his movement across their front; he neglects the other opinion, that the Crown Prince failed to come up to time in the concerted German advance, and that General von Kluck, forced to go to his help, gave General Gallieni's army the chance that it took with such effect.

Of the fighting for the Channel ports he gives a lucid and vivid account, with a logical and full hypothesis of the German strategy—a hypothesis that may, perhaps, prove to be the real explanation. He shows, moreover, the vitally important part played by our monitors, whose bombardment probably was the salvation of the Belgian army and the Allied left. His explanation of our expedition on Antwerp is also well worth consideration.

But Mr. Buchan is perhaps at his best on the Russian campaigns. We have yet to learn whether he is right as to the comparatively small numbers of the Russian armies; if he is, then the newspapers have been flagrantly ill-informed. But we can understand, with him, that General von Hindenburg has shown a real power of strategy, cunning, and energy throughout. In a word, if we compare Mr. Buchan's book with the newspapers, we see how contemptible were their early reports and comments on Allied invincibility and German disaster.

We can believe that Mr. Buchan, thanks to the facilities he has for observing events *in situ*, will be still more interesting in his future volumes; and we may

perhaps hope, when his book is complete—may that be soon!—to have a really adequate presentment of the world-war. We will add a suggestion—that the Western and Eastern campaigns might well be kept wholly apart, as if they were two separate wars; it is troublesome, though at present perhaps inevitable, to have to switch the mind, at a paragraph break, from Flanders to Galicia, instead of following a consecutive recital of events on each front.

The writers of 'The "Manchester Guardian" History of the War' recognize the fact that a real history cannot be written until the war is finished—perhaps not till long after that date. Subject to this large reservation, they may be congratulated on the success of their attempt to supply a simple narrative of facts. They begin with a short and clear account of the events before the war; and their argument is that

"the key to Germany's policy was the desire to challenge, as she had successfully done in 1908, the position of Russia as the head and protectress of the Balkan Slavs."

The authors then deal with the military strength of the Powers, with the invasion of Belgium, with finance, with the war at sea, Lord Kitchener's policy, the fall of Namur, the retreat from Mons, and many other of the most striking incidents of the war.

It is not always easy to be sure when the various articles were written. The narrative takes us beyond the end of "1914"—the date which forms part of the title; and some of the chapters are already a little stale, though they might easily have been brought up to date. It is sufficient, as an example of what we mean, to refer to what is said of the army of Great Britain. We are told that our organized strength at the outbreak of war was 700,000 men, exclusive of the Indian native army. We are then informed that the extent of measures to be taken as the war went on to strengthen the expeditionary force "would depend on many circumstances which could only be settled by events." We suggest that in a work published this year fuller information should have been supplied. It is true that in a later part of the book we read that 600,000 men were raised within the first two months; but even this statement is insufficient for a "History." It is clear that the book was written too soon, and that it has not been revised in the light of recent events. It is, nevertheless, a piece of admirable work, while it is history of a popular kind which will appeal to many non-critical readers.

The great number of illustrations deserve special praise, for they are well chosen and extremely well reproduced. The size and weight of the volume are, however, against it.

The Life of Philip Skelton. By Samuel Burdy. Reprinted from the Edition of 1792, with an Introduction by Norman Moore. (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 5s. net.)

For many years students of Ireland in the eighteenth century, and especially of the Established Church during that period, have been longing for a reprint of this once well-known biography, which in its day excited not a little controversy. They will all be most grateful to Dr. Norman Moore for his not only handy, but also learned reproduction of the book. The original is of the rarest, and was picked up by him at a book-stall; he does not tell us in his Preface what he has told some of his friends—that there is no copy of it in the public libraries of either Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin, and the British Museum has only an imperfect one. Those who sought it were obliged to have recourse to the six-volume edition of Skelton's works, where it appears as the Introduction, and this text Dr. Moore found very untrustworthy. We willingly add these details, derived from his research, to the mines of knowledge in his all too brief preamble to the biography. He also gives us what nobody had thought of doing previously, an account of the life and character of Burdy, the author of this curious and attractive book.

As Skelton was a very outspoken man, Burdy ventured on recording some of his outbursts against idle and loose ladies. We can infer, indeed, easily how Skelton marred his own promotion by his free tongue, yet after this lapse of time we can only regret that the biographer was too much of a gentleman, and perhaps afraid of injuring his own career, to tell us many things which he suppresses. He alleges the fear of giving offence to others, a fear which did not affect his remarkable friend. There is something in the remark that the writing of biography, and still more of autobiography, is hardly the proper occupation of a gentleman. The more outspoken and even scurrilous he is, the more diligently will he be read; and, though he may often blacken the memory of the dead, he will certainly give a truer picture of the complex tissue of the society in which he lived than if he deals only in sugar and butter, and so translates his faulty but interesting men and women into unreal, and therefore mawkish, angels. From Benvenuto Cellini down to Greville the best memoirs are not those written by saintly or sensitive men.

This biography of a very able and learned man of the middle class, who worked in the Irish Church from 1730 to 1785, covers much the same period as Mrs. Delany's famous letters. She gives us the fashionable and often elegant life of the dignitaries of that Church; Skelton tells the hardships and injustices suffered by the curates, and by the poor whom they laboured to relieve. There were doubtless some good bishops who rewarded merit, but the majority were third-rate Englishmen set over the Irish clergy by Primate Boulter, whose private charities ought not

Nelson's History of the War. By John Buchan. Vols. I.—IV. (Nelson & Sons, 1s. net per volume.)

The "Manchester Guardian" History of the War: 1914. (Manchester, John Heywood, 10s. 6d.)

to conceal the permanent harm he did his Church by his shameful abuse of patronage. It is hardly too much to say that the ruin of the Irish Church in 1869 was directly due to the misconduct of Boulter and his like, who missed the great opportunity of spreading and strengthening the Church in the affections of the Irish people, when the whole power was in their hands.

The condition of the poor in the remote parts of Ulster, where Skelton served, was indeed lamentable; there were constant famines, which he strove to mitigate in his own parish by the most splendid efforts of charity and self-denial, and by appeals to the rich. He lived a life of starvation, and more than once sold his only treasure—his library—to buy meal to save the lives of his parishioners. How low they were reduced appears from the frequent habit of bleeding their cattle, and mixing the blood with meal, or even with sorrel, to keep themselves alive. Thus we learn that the horrors of the famine in 1846-7 had their parallels in 1741 and in 1783, so that the danger of feeding a vast population on potatoes should have been clear to any statesman who chose to study the annals of the preceding century.

The only regret we will express on laying down Dr. Moore's most attractive book is that he has not given us some specimens of Skelton's style and manner of writing. Eighteenth-century theology is, no doubt, very dull reading, and he might have found tracts against Deism, and demonstrations of the doctrine of the Trinity, too much even for his great diligence. But why not add in an Appendix Skelton's account of the Purgatory of St. Patrick, that famous place of pilgrimage since the twelfth century, which was actually in his parish of Pettigo? Or else why not give extracts from his 'Senilia,' wherein at the end of his career he set down all manner of stray reflections, not only on theology and exegesis, but also on life and morals? Without some such contact with the strong man's thinking and his style we have but an imperfect picture of him. How far we can trust his biographer's criticisms will appear from a sentence regarding Skelton's tract on the 'Necessity of Tillage, &c.,' in a letter to a Member of Parliament. "Its style," says Burdy, "is remarkably perspicuous, though somewhat tinctured with vulgarity, which might possibly be owing to the nature of the subject he treats of." This reminds us of the precious passage in Ecclesiasticus beginning: "How can he have wisdom whose talk is of bullocks?" though Skelton's argument was to replace the bullocks by tillage. From time immemorial the real wealth of Ireland has been, not the plough, but the cow. Whether the new effort of Sir Horace Plunkett, and other patriots of a far lower level, to turn it into the land of the plough, will succeed in the twentieth century, is as yet a matter of prophecy. Still, it is remarkable that in every generation since the Tudor conquest of Ireland there have been reformers pleading for this change.

The Dardanelles: their Story and their Significance in the Great War. By the Author of 'The Real Kaiser.' (Andrew Melrose, 2s. net.)

THIS little book, the publication of which is timely, will appeal to those to whom the subject under discussion is new, or who do not know where to look for a résumé of the historical events which have occurred in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles.

The author gives a rapid sketch of the history connected with the Dardanelles up to the present day. The work, however, betrays evidences of haste, and the spelling of some proper names suggests adherence to Teutonic maps; for instance, Jeni Schehr for Yeni Shehir, Kutschuk for Kuchuk, &c. Moreover, a little reflection would have avoided the statement in chap. iv. that the Golden Horn at Constantinople is "nearly two miles wide." "Into this magnificent natural harbour the river Lycus pours its waters, scouring out the harbour at every change of the tide." The Golden Horn is about 500 yards wide; the Lycus, a very small stream, generally dry in summer, flows into the Sea of Marmora, and the waters of the Golden Horn are practically tideless.

Exception must be taken, too, to the dubbing of the Moslems as "heathen" throughout the book. Infidels they may be from our point of view, but the writer who calls Constantinople "the stronghold of heathendom" will find very few supporters. The innovation of "Genoans" for Genoese does not seem to us an improvement.

The author has, however, evidently taken considerable pains to examine the events leading up to Turkey's joining forces with Germany on the field of battle, and chaps. viii. to xii. will doubtless be read by many with great interest. Nobody will grudge the tribute paid to the diplomatic skill of the late Baron Marschall von Bieberstein. The remark, "Had the Balkan States refrained from their suicidal disputes (in 1913) it is likely that the European war would not have broken out; it is at least certain that some other pretext must have been found for it," is interesting, but ambiguous. Some of the author's observations about the Turks and their ways may not be cordially endorsed by those who have spent many years among them, but they mostly represent the author's opinion. The review of the attitude of the Balkan States (chap. xi.) puts this complicated situation very clearly.

The last six chapters of the book are devoted to a résumé of the operations in the Dardanelles up to date, and some speculations as to the future of Constantinople. The author has wisely not committed himself to many prophecies.

The illustrations are not very numerous and do not introduce any fresh views, but the book in itself is well within the reach of all, and will prove a useful guide for following present events intelligently.

Adventures in Africa under the British, Belgian, and Portuguese Flags. By J. B. Thornhill. (John Murray, 10s. 6d. net.)

THE unassuming writer who disclaims literary ability—so many author-travellers leave their books to do it for them!—and begs for the kind indulgence of critics because he feels he has something to say which is of real use and interest to varied readers, should be encouraged to speak his mind freely; but when it is the practised Mr. Thornhill, whose 'British Columbia in the Making' left a vivid picture in our minds, who is pleading so ingenuously, we bid him "go to" for an artful fisherman.

His story is of the African advance north of the Zambesi, and of the opening up of the Southern Congo by Englishmen and Belgians, together with his experiences in Portuguese Angola. Mr. Thornhill is one of the pioneers of Katanga, and as such gives us a clear idea of the exploitation and development of that wonderful region along the watershed of which, he hopes, will run the first trans-African railway.

The subjects dealt with are extremely varied, and the first-hand information on the subject of Portuguese indentured labour by so unprejudiced an observer cannot fail to arrest attention. Chap. xi. is a chapter to ponder over. Mr. Thornhill is no sentimentalist about slavery. He does not object to domestic slavery, which is practically a feudal system; but the supplying of slaves to the cocoa islands, although carried on under the euphemism of indentured labour, is, he considers, virtually the same as the open slave-trading that made the Portuguese prosperity of the past.

The numerous little character-sketches of the various leaders and personalities connected with the development of the Southern Congo are an illumination in themselves. Mr. Thornhill deftly shows us the qualities of a man's defects where a lesser observer would have exposed but the defects of his qualities. There are details of native races, descriptions of that scourge sleeping-sickness, and a happy vignette of Prince Albert of Belgium (now King of the Belgians) on his journey to see how things were in the Congo. The name of a great Englishman is mentioned often—that of Mr. George Grey, who was killed when lion-hunting in Uganda in 1911, and who was, for a long time, the chief representative of the Tanganyika Concessions in the Congo State.

Mr. Thornhill's method of pioneering commands respect. Samuel Butler said that "the true writer will stop everywhere and anywhere to put down his notes, as the true painter will stop everywhere and anywhere to sketch." We think this dictum applies to pioneering also. Mr. Thornhill's pages are full of living interest, and from most of them the reader may glean new facts. There are no illustrations—the book may fairly be said to illustrate itself; but an adequate map, index, and glossary are provided.

The Soul of Germany: a Twelve Years' Study of the People from Within, 1902-14.
By Thomas F. A. Smith. (Hutchinson & Co., 6s. net.)

DR. SMITH'S book has the value that attaches to a record of personal experience. It is interesting, above all, as a study of the German State school, whose rigid discipline and lack of humanity have done far more than the press and the military system to reduce the German amiability. The author taught English in a private school at Nuremberg, and then entered the Bavarian Civil Service as English Lecturer in the neighbouring University of Erlangen. For twelve years he lived and worked in Germany, lecturing to senior students and budding teachers in many towns, and associating with the professors and teachers, who, as we know, form a very influential class of German society. He sent his son to a German school, and thus gained a still closer insight into the working of the system. His verdict is that "Germans individually and collectively are suffering from too much knowledge without the necessary character to balance it." Matthew Arnold, as in 'Friendship's Garland,' used to ridicule the possibility of such a result. But the cult of efficiency which, in the person of his Arminius, Arnold contrasted with our slovenly methods has in the end proved a curse to Germany, because it has not been controlled by humane ideals or by an enlightened public opinion.

Dr. Smith lays special stress on the deliberate refusal of the typical German schoolmaster to cultivate friendly relations with his pupils. He quotes a resolution passed by a secondary education congress to the effect that "they had nothing to do with formation of character in the school." Tale-bearing and spying are officially encouraged. Gymnastics are taught, but games are forbidden. The cane is banned on the ground that the young German must not be humiliated by a blow; the master who called a big boy an ass might render himself liable to be sued for insulting the pupil. As an instance of the care with which the master holds himself aloof we are given the following almost incredible anecdote, on the authority of the pedagogue himself:—

"In the month of May the various classes spend a day in the country. The master plans the outing, which is always on foot. On one occasion a class of boys put together their halfpennies and procured a bottle of light table wine to lend a relish to their master's lunch. This gentleman rejected the gift with undisguised indignation, accompanied his boys to the innkeeper, and saw that it was exchanged. The same man related this incident to me as if he had performed a virtuous deed."

Not all German schoolmasters are so destitute of understanding, as the writer can testify. The teachers themselves are so rigorously disciplined by the State, so fenced in with prohibitions which they can disregard only at the cost of professional and social ruin, that they tend to be mere automata. Dr. Smith notes

the significant fact that there are no old boys' clubs such as are common in English schools; Germans do not look back with pleasure to their schooldays.

The author paints an equally unpleasing picture of the universities, in which the professors are bound to teach only what is pleasing to the Government, while the students enjoy too much freedom. Like most foreign observers, he denounces the barbarism of the fighting corps; he adds very truly that these corps are strongholds of snobbery and class feeling, which are tacitly encouraged by the ruling powers, and are too influential to be controlled by the university authorities themselves. Men brought up, like the Emperor himself, in the crack "Borussen" corps at Bonn, and encouraged to be unmannerly and brutal, would see nothing wrong in the sack of Louvain. Membership of these corps gives a man social prestige, and helps him in obtaining promotion—it is said that the present Chancellor owes his post to the fact that he was the Emperor's "corps-brother" at Bonn—and it is easy therefore to see why they flourish. We have heard enough of the political teaching of the German university, and Dr. Smith's chapters on Nietzsche and Treitschke, though well written, are not new. He confirms all that we have been told about the chauvinism of the average professor.

Special attention may be drawn to his account of the Church, and to his very unfavourable picture of German morals. The Church, like every other department of life, is strictly ordered by the State, and one result is a widespread indifference to religion. Dr. Smith thinks that Social Democracy is in part responsible for the spread of atheism. It is, of course, well known that there are Socialist leaders who are hostile to Christianity and hold anti-social doctrines on the subject of marriage and the family, but it would not be quite fair to identify the party as a whole with these extreme views. It is curious that the author should not mention the simple piety of the Bavarian peasants, who still go on pilgrimage to favourite shrines, like the Bretons; but the explanation is, no doubt, that he lived mostly in university circles, where the prevailing tone is that of contempt for religion as being "unscientific." Dr. Smith is severe on the German woman, who, in his view, is content to be a chattel, and who looks with too lenient an eye on the "Herrenmoral" of the middle-class man. In an appendix he gives some remarkable figures to illustrate the frequency of crimes against the person in Germany. It may be doubted, however, whether the crime of "malicious and felonious wounding" is really ten times as common there as here; probably the author has been misled by a difference of classification.

Dr. Smith's account of his own dispute with the Bavarian Government since he left Erlangen is very comical. He was dismissed without notice in October, and was to be tried last March for alleged offences committed in December—a truly Gilbertian situation. As to the prelimi-

naries of war he gives a little first-hand evidence. On Saturday, July 27th, the day on which the ultimatum to Serbia expired, Prof. Spuler of Erlangen, an officer of reserve, told the author that "he had received his orders and war was certain." Reservists poured into Erlangen from Monday, July 27th; and on July 30th the author met one of them, a married man over thirty, who belonged to the "Ersatz-Reserve." On that day, then, Germany's mobilization was far advanced. Yet on July 31st the Chancellor telegraphed to Petrograd: "We have up to this hour made no preparations for mobilization."

DOUBTFUL AID FOR THE SOLDIER.

A TORRENT of more or less hasty compilations was, we suppose, one of the inevitable consequences of the war. But we are, nevertheless, astonished that such booklets as those before us should be considered adequate.

Messrs. Gale & Polden send us a list of some 500 English words and phrases, with their foreign equivalents and pronunciations. The phonetic accuracy of the pronunciation prescribed for French words may be gathered from the fact that readers are told to pronounce the word for woman "farm," and for wife "lafarm." We can imagine Private Atkins inquiring whether a woman is a "farm" or a "lafarm." It would have been simpler, we should have thought, to give the rules of French pronunciation than laboriously to transliterate French words. The transliteration, in any case, is not a success. The German columns are a slight improvement on the French, although they are far from impeccable. Freitag is to be pronounced "fry's tahgue," and Eng-lischer Stecknadel "eng-leeshier nahdle." The Russian columns are the worst. The one printed in Russian characters is, on the whole, accurate; but the pronunciation recommended is generally misleading, and occasionally quite wrong. For example, one is told to pronounce "7½ roubles," "sem rooblees," which would mean (except that the case-ending of the noun is wrong) seven roubles. The Russian equivalent of "best girl" is given in the masculine. It is surprising to be told that "knee spec-ehsh cheet" means, in Russian, there is no hurry, when "ne speshit" is the actual transliteration into English of the phrase printed in the Russian column.

The compilation published by Mr. Werner Laurie contains nearly 1,000 words and sentences, and is limited in utility. It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Foakes that, as he has

Active Service Pocket Dictionary, giving Useful Words and Phrases in English, French, German, and Russian, with Pronunciation. (Gale & Polden, 1s. net.)

The Soldiers' English-Russian Conversation Book. Compiled by G. M. Foakes. (Werner Laurie, 7d. net.)

not provided a list of Russian characters with their English equivalents, the purchasers of his booklet will be unable to recognize a single word printed or written in Russian. His system consists in giving an English word or phrase; then, apparently, the corresponding Russian word or words, transliterated according to an eccentric scheme; and finally, an even more eccentric phonetic rendering of the same. This system of duplication is, however, nothing compared with the extraordinary transliterations. It should be explained that, generally, *x*, *p*, *b*, and *c* are the equivalents in the Russian alphabet of *h*, *r*, *v*, and *s* in our own. In transliterating Russian words into English characters, Mr. Foakes has actually retained, without explanation, the original sounds in some cases of *x*, *p*, *b*, and *c*, while in other cases he has replaced them by their English equivalents. The result is that we are confronted by such words as "xprane," "saxap," "ctyen'i," "xpebet," "xli'st," &c., which, paradoxical though it seems, belong to no language and are unpronounceable, yet have a meaning.

Apart from this, Mr. Foakes's book is not accurate. For instance, a verst is not a mile; "Great Britain," in Russian, is one word, and not, as the compiler would have us believe, a singular noun preceded by a plural adjective.

We have devoted this amount of space to these productions because, in the nature of the circumstances, their purchasers are unable to judge of their value at the time of buying. The publishers in question should at once see to the proper revision of their respective booklets.

WAR NOVELS.

ALTHOUGH the group of novels before us treat the worldwide war from greatly differing points of view, there are certain similarities in the first four. In all these the German is presented generically as a brutal and unscrupulous bully who, by a strange anomaly, is possessed of great physical courage; and all, with a British sense of fair play, have introduced the rare exception—the German in whom honour triumphs over expediency. None of them, except, perhaps, 'Follow After,' has any pretensions to literary style, and even Miss Page's grammar and spelling are not above reproach. Each author has realized the impossibility of seeing the

Follow After. By Gertrude Page. (Hurst & Blackett, 6s.)

The Roll of Honour. By Evelyne Close. (Melrose, 6s.)

Love in War Time. By Ambrose Pratt. (Werner Laurie, 6s.)

The Lady Passenger. By A. W. Marchmont. (Hodder & Stoughton, 6s.)

The Cruiser on Wheels. By Guy Thorne. (T. C. & E. C. Jack, 1s.)

The Imperial Malefactor. By Winifred P. Gra'ham. (Werner Laurie, 6s.)

His German Wife. By Douglas Sladen. (Hutchinson & Co., 6s.)

whole conflagration in its true perspective, and has chosen some comparatively trifling incident as a pivot for the story.

Both Miss Page and Miss Close in 'The Roll of Honour' treat their subject seriously. Miss Page is an idealist and an Imperialist; her work is impregnated with an intense loyalty to the Empire in its entirety, and a special flame of patriotism for her own particular Colony. Her description of the defence of a tiny Imperial outpost in Nyassaland by a handful of English men and women is spirited; but the temptation to point the obvious moral proves too much for her, and impedes the development of the story. The chief characters are Joe Lathom and Jack Desborough of 'Where the Strange Roads Go Down'—both fine characters and well, if idealistically, handled; but the sunshine, mystery, and potential future of Rhodesia are the author's real inspiration.

Miss Page writes of the good which may come out of warfare, of the ideals upheld for those who "follow after." Miss Close is a realist and an individualist. She sees the necessity for patriotism, and her book should be a potent recruiting appeal; but she is obsessed with the horrors of war; with the madness and lust of the Germans in Belgium; with tales of outrage too horrible to be imagined, but not too horrible to be true, according to the official collection of data; and with the terrible reckoning to be paid by the individual and by the nation when the actual fighting has ceased. The plot of 'The Roll of Honour,' which concerns the change in the moral nature of a man after a wound in the head, is not very convincingly treated. Miss Close's style is jerky and exclamatory, better suited to the platform than to novel-writing; but she sees clearly, and is passionately in earnest.

Mr. Pratt and Mr. Marchmont regard war as a great adventure, and have no gospel to preach.

In many respects the former's 'Love in War Time' is the best of the bunch; it is certainly the best story. It describes the efforts of a party of Englishmen and a half-caste girl to escape from a German island in the South Seas at the time when the Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau were still at large. The Englishmen are captured, horribly ill-treated by their captors, and taken to a secret supply base in the Pacific, from which those who survive ultimately escape. The incidents are probably pure romance, but they grip the interest by their likeness to possible realities and by their vivid setting. The characters are remarkably natural and individual. Mr. Pratt's style is casual and colloquial, but full of virile humour which cloaks decently the nauseous details of Prussian brutality.

'The Lady Passenger' is a good example of the sensational adventure story, with Constantinople on the eve of war as a dramatic background. Mr. Marchmont is a practised writer, and never allows the interest to flag. The line of demarcation

between heroes and villains is strictly observed; but the wicked adventuress is unusually and thrillingly complex. The description of a midnight dash by a motor-boat through the mine-field of the Dardanelles is a spirited piece of work.

In the 'Cruiser on Wheels' a pleasing spontaneity prevails. Guy Thorne must have enjoyed writing the book. He has a hero who incurs the paternal wrath and forfeits his allowance, learns to drive a taximeter, detects a German spy, and is then appointed to the chauffership-in-chief of a marvellous armoured car that can do card tricks, wait at table, and exterminate battalions at twopence the dozen. Hairbreadth escapes and mighty deeds follow one another in kinematographical regularity and profusion, but, as the hero tells the story in the first person, we know after a glance that all will end well in "gas and gaiters," so to speak, crowned with V.C.'s and marriage bells. The style is easier and more natural than is usual with Guy Thorne, and the book in general is not unduly inaccurate, though there is one bad slip, "a German submarine of the U class." The author should remember for his next shocker that U means Unterseeboot.

'The Imperial Malefactor' may also have amused its author in the writing. It is always good fun to put into a protagonist's mouth the actual words imputed to him by the daily press, and much more dictated by one's own sweet will. The Kaiser and his son are well up to sample in this respect. Their cooler counsellor (whose prudence, after an accident, turns to hate of the "Gott strafe" school) and the heroine are both of the *pastiche* order, and the eventual rescue of the latter is pure mechanical trickwork; but the governess is a good piece of portraiture, and the whole is quite readable.

Mr. Sladen's book, 'His German Wife,' has more of the professional touch, but is unconvincing. We cannot easily follow the psychological progressions of the hero and his wife; the other characters are more or less sketchy, and unconvincing; the sentiments put into their mouths are also too obvious platitudes about current events and current comment—current cant *The New Age* might say. But the actualities are good. In description Mr. Sladen is sound; he has docketed and transcribed his facts and his local colouring with care and system. One touch in the account of the hero's bayonet fight is excellent: "They lost their formation, and did not keep their bayonet-points low enough." The style is at times casual and involved; also Mr. Sladen allows himself the unpardonable expression "joy-parties." We cannot too strongly deprecate the introduction into English of language that is even worse than transatlantic in its crudity.

La Voce. A Fortnightly Review, edited by G. de Robertis. (Florence, Libreria della Voce, 25c.)

La Voce. Edizione politica. Edited by Giuseppe Prezzolini. (Rome, fortnightly, 25c.)

Quaderni della Voce. (Florence, Libreria della Voce.)

THE national consciousness of the Italian people, which has attained its fullest expression in the declaration of war against Austria, is the result of many years of patient, silent, and intense preparation. Among the several elements which have co-operated in its realization, both before and during Italy's neutrality, the so-called "Gruppo della Voce" occupies a foremost place, though it is little known or appreciated in England; it may not be inopportune, therefore, to give some idea of its history.

The movement was started originally in Florence by a group of young Italian writers, philosophers and artists, who founded a review, *Il Leonardo*, which had a short yet brilliant life. A few years later, in 1909, the same group, with some changes and with a modified programme, started *La Voce*, a weekly review of "militant idealism," which subsequently was enlarged and appeared fortnightly. Soon after a bookshop called the "Libreria della Voce" and a publishing firm were opened in connexion with it, and became the centre of a movement which not only aimed at uniting and expressing the new tendencies in literature, philosophy, politics, art, and criticism, but also worked to spread a wider knowledge of new movements in other countries. Thanks to the co-operation of a nucleus of enthusiasts, a series of volumes of translations, poetry, philosophy, criticism, and politics, was published at a nominal price, with the object of widening and deepening the scope of the review. While it is impossible here to attempt any kind of adequate survey of this remarkable series, one may say that the "Quaderni della Voce" have exercised a considerable influence on the thought and literature of modern Italy. Among these 'Il Tragico Quotidiano' and 'Un Uomo Finito,' by Giovanni Papini; 'Lemmonio Boreo,' by Ardengo Soffici; 'Scritti Critici,' by Renato Serra; and 'Maine de Biran,' by G. Amendola, deserve special mention.

When *La Voce* first appeared Italian criticism, and, in a lesser degree, philosophy and literature, were struggling to break away from stereotyped and arid conventions, and the negative materialism of the later nineteenth century. Italy had been made; it was now time that the Italians should gain a fuller consciousness of the part Italy had to play in the great intellectual and artistic revival of the twentieth century. The new generation viewed life from a different angle, as something deeper and more concrete. In politics, therefore, as in literature and philosophy, and, above all, in criticism, it aimed at achieving a greater reality, based not so much on the external aspect of things as on their inner significance.

Edited first by Giuseppe Prezzolini—an acute critic and philosophical writer—and recently by G. de Robertis, *La Voce* has aimed at expressing and synthesizing these new tendencies. In a few months the review won general favour by its unprejudiced, progressive, and impartial attitude, as well as the sincerity, individuality, and literary style of its contents. Glancing through it from the first issues, and comparing them with the more recent, one is struck by a sense of growing vitality and cohesion. Under its

new editor *La Voce* has become more literary in tone, without, however, losing any of its original vigour. The recent issues contain some interesting articles, poems, and criticism by the editor, Giuseppe Prezzolini, Papini, Govoni, Bastianelli, and others who represent the various aspects and tendencies of living thought to-day.

La Voce, in a series of editorial comments, played an important part in stimulating and preparing the mind of the public for intervention. Since the beginning of this year, however, Giuseppe Prezzolini has been bringing out a special political edition of the review published in Rome. The venture seems to be a success, and the new numbers which have come to hand fulfil a valuable function by elucidating Italy's position, and discussing and studying the various internal and external problems arising out of the war. The current issue contains an admirable editorial on 'The Government and War News,' and an interesting article by the Onorevole A. de Viti de Marco, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, on the Italian Green Book, in which the writer sums up the reasons for the dissolution of the Triple Alliance. The Dalmatian question, and the relations between Italians and Slavs in the Adriatic, are dealt with by the editor, whose treatment is individual, and shows a considerable amount of original research. To those in this country who desire to form some estimate of what Italy is to-day, both culturally and politically, and to understand the spirit in which the Italians, from the King to the farm labourer, have entered upon this war, *La Voce* should prove invaluable.

BOOKS PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

THEOLOGY.

Courtney (W. L.), THE LITERARY MAN'S NEW TESTAMENT, 10/6 net. Chapman & Hall

The book contains introductory essays, followed by the text of the Epistles, the Synoptic Gospels and Acts, and the Johannine writings, arranged chronologically.

Fitzgerald (W. B.), THE PILGRIM ROAD, a Series of Studies in 'The Pilgrim's Progress,' "Manuals of Christian Thinkers," 1/ net. Kelly

The writer's main idea is that "in Bunyan's allegory we have a mirror of experience at the different stages of life from youth to age, showing us with great subtlety the characteristic perils and temptations of each period."

Langham (James P.), THE SUPREME QUEST; OR, THE NATURE AND PRACTICE OF MYSTICAL RELIGION, 2/6 W. A. Hammond
The seventeenth Harley Lecture.

McNelle (Alan Hugh), THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. MATTHEW, 15/ Macmillan
Contains the Greek text with an Introduction, notes, and Indexes.

Moule (H. C. G.), Bishop of Durham, CHRISTUS CONSOLATOR, Words for Hearts in Trouble, 1/6 net. S.P.C.K.

A devotional book written for those who are mourning owing to the war.

O'Dwyer (Rev. Michael), CONFIRMATION, a Study in the Development of Sacramental Theology, 3/6 Dublin, Gill & Son

An historical account of this sacramental rite.

Perceval (John), Bishop of Hereford, A CHARGE DELIVERED TO THE CLERGY AND CHURCHWARDENS OF THE DIOCESE OF HEREFORD, 1/ net. Macmillan

A charge delivered at the Bishop's Sixth Visitation in May and June last.

Prosser (Rev. D. L.), ADDRESSES AT CHURCH PARADE SERVICES, 1/ net. S.P.C.K.

A volume of short sermons. The author is Vicar of Pembroke Dock and officiating clergyman to the garrison.

Roscoe (Rev. J. E.), WAR SAINTS AND SUBJECTS, 2/ net. Skellington

The book contains biographical sketches of various patron saints, and short papers on the lessons to be learnt from war.

POETRY.

Blair (Wilfrid), 'TIS SIMPLE MIRTH, 1/ net. Oxford, Blackwell

A series of humorous verses, including 'A Ballad of Deathless Dons,' 'Potsdamascus,' 'The Sad Case of the Teuto-Turks,' and 'Ballad of the Death or Glory Boys.'

Blair (Wilfrid), 1915, AND OTHER POEMS, 1/ net. Oxford, Blackwell

A series of topical verses, including 'Song for St. George's Day, 1915,' 'Conscription,' 'The Cry of Serbia,' and 'The People's Peace.'

Dalton (Annie C.), THE MARRIAGE OF MUSIC, 2/6 net. Erskine Macdonald

A second edition, including some additional pieces.

Domville (H.), VIE VITE, 2/6 net.

J. M. Watkins
A collection of verses, including a narrative piece 'The Leper,' 'An Encounter,' 'The Garden of Frankincense,' &c.

Graves (Arnold F.), THE LONG RETREAT, AND OTHER DOGGEREL, 1/ net. Murray

Some topical pieces, seven of which deal with the retreat from Mons.

Little Books of Georgian Verse, selected by S. Gertrude Ford: MANX SONG AND MAIDEN SONG, by Mona Douglas; POEMS, by Lieut. C. A. Macartney; HEATHER WAYS, by Hylda C. Cole; THE FIELDS OF HEAVEN, by Nora Tynan O'Mahony, 1/ net each. Erskine Macdonald

A series of contemporary verse in which the younger Georgian writers—"writers who for the most part have only recently found expression"—are represented. To emphasize this, the series opens with the work of a girl of sixteen.

Robinson (W. Fothergill), TWENTY POEMS (1912-1915), 6d. Exeter, Eland Bros.

Some of these pieces are reprinted from *The Oxford Magazine*, *Western Morning News*, and *The Exmouth Journal*. The profits will be given to the Red Cross of Devon.

Song in the Night, a Little Anthology of Love and Death, chosen and arranged by Mary Warwick, 2/6 net. Moring

An anthology of prose and verse, with three coloured illustrations from paintings by Phoebe Anna Traquair. The proceeds of the sale will be given to *Everyman's* Belgian Relief and Reconstruction Fund.

Stevenson (Dorothy), MEADOW FLOWERS, 2/6 net. Erskine Macdonald

Contains some love songs, descriptive pieces, sonnets, and translations.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Chelsea, Metropolitan Borough of, ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st, 1915.

The total annual issue, in spite of the war, has only been exceeded twice before. The Report gives statistical tables, and is illustrated.

Library of Congress, REPORT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30th, 1914, 40 cents.

Washington, Government Printing Office
Contains the Reports of the Librarian of Congress and of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Goethals (George W.), GOVERNMENT OF THE CANAL ZONE, 4/6 net.

Milford, for Princeton University Press
The Stafford Little Lectures for 1915. The author, who is Governor of the Canal Zone, describes the purchase of supplies, recruiting of labour, preserving order, &c., during the construction of the Canal.

Great World War, A HISTORY, edited by Frank A. Mumby, Part V., 2/6 Gresham Publishing Co.

This part contains chapters on 'The Winter Campaign in Home Waters,' 'The Dominions' Share in the War,' 'The War Office, Past and Present,' and 'The Turkish Offensive.'

Heroes of All Time: GARIBOLDI AND HIS RED-SHIRTS, by F. J. Snell; JULIUS CAESAR, by Ada Russell; PETER THE GREAT, by Alice Birkhead, 1/6 net each. Harrap
New issues in this series.

Historical Association, ANNUAL BULLETIN OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE, No. 4.

The Secretary, 22, Russell Square, W.C.
The contributors to this survey include Miss Alice Gardner, Prof. A. F. Pollard, Mr. G. S. Veitch, and Prof. F. J. C. Hearnshaw.

Tabular Views of Universal History, compiled by George Palmer Putnam, and continued to Date under the Editorial Supervision of George Haven Putnam, 10/6 net. Putnam

This is a revised edition of 'The World's Progress,' published in 1832. Events down to the end of August, 1914, are recorded; and an Index of subjects and genealogical tables are new features.

Treitschke's History of Germany in the Nineteenth Century, translated by Eden and Cedar Paul, Vol. I., 12/6 net. Jarrold

The first translation in English of this work, which was published in Berlin during 1879 and 1894. It will appear in six volumes. Mr. W. Harbutt Dawson contributes an Introduction.

GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

Lewis (J. P.), Ceylon in Early British Times, 27, Mincing Lane, E.C., *Times of Ceylon* A second and enlarged edition.

Smith (W. Bernard), STAFFORDSHIRE, "Cambridge County Handbooks," 1/6 net.

A handbook on the geographical characteristics, history, industries, and art of this county.

Taylor (H. J.), CAPETOWN TO KAFUE, the Story of an Eighteen Thousand Miles' Journey, 2/ W. A. Hammond

An account of the author's visit to the Primitive Methodist mission stations in South-Central Africa.

WAR PUBLICATIONS.

Great War for the Greater Peace: A CONVERSATION IN THE YEAR 2020, by Commentitius, 1/ net. Murby

This conversation, supposed to take place between a British and a Chinese statesman, turns on the changes in the world after the European war.

Seton-Watson (R. W.), THE SPIRIT OF THE SERB, 3d. net. Nisbet

This paper was delivered at King's College, London, and is reprinted from 'The Spirit of the Allied Nations,' edited by Mr. Sidney Low.

WAR MAPS.

British Line in Flanders, 2 sheets, 1/6 each Sifton & Praed

A map of the country between Bixschote on the north and La Bassée on the south, Hazebrouck on the west, and Lille and Roubaix on the east. It is enlarged from the French War Office Map, and is on the scale of one inch to a mile.

'Daily Telegraph' War Map, No. 8, ITALIAN AND AUSTRO-GERMAN FIGHTING AREAS, 1/ net. Geographia

It includes Parma and Bologna in the south, and extends to Augsburg and Vienna on the north and north-east, Zurich on the west, and Zagreb on the east.

PHILOLOGY.

Griffin (A. W.), CHITONGA VOCABULARY OF THE ZAMBESI VALLEY, 4/ net. Milford

In the Preface the author explains that "the words have been selected mainly with a view to the requirements of settlers and district officials, and for this reason a number will be found that are not used in general conversation, but which are likely to be needed in judicial work."

New English Dictionary, edited by Sir James A. H. Murray: Trink—Turn-down (Vol. X.), 5/ Milford

This double section records 3,937 words, of which 3,145 are illustrated with 14,375 quotations.

SOCIOLOGY.

Hobhouse (L. T.), MORALS IN EVOLUTION, 10/6 net. Chapman & Hall

A third edition, revised and partly rewritten. Use has been made of information published in 'The Material Culture and Social Institutions of the Simpler Peoples' by the author, Mr. G. C. Wheeler, and Mr. M. Ginsberg.

Merrin (J.), PRESSING PROBLEMS, 3/6 net. S.P.C.K.

A study of some social problems, such as those of poverty, alcohol, child-life, housing, motherhood, &c.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Frazer (Lady), LA MAISON AUX PANONCEAUX, 1/8 Cambridge University Press

In the Junior Group of "The Cambridge Modern French Series." It includes exercises and a vocabulary by Mr. A. Wilson-Green.

Lay (Ed. J. S.), THE PUPILS' CLASS-BOOK OF ENGLISH HISTORY, Book III., 6d. Macmillan

This textbook, written for young children, deals with the Stuart period. Part I. gives a sketch of the chief events, and Part II. describes 'The Progress of the Nation.'

Logan (Alexander), A FIRST BOOK OF SCHOOL GARDENING, 1/6 Macmillan

The course of work covered by this book is intended for pupils twelve to sixteen years in age, and it deals mainly with the principles of soil management and plant growth, being partly practical and partly theoretical.

Sainte-Beuve (C.-A.), CAUSERIES DU LUNDI, FRANKLIN ET CHESTERFIELD, edited by A. Wilson-Green, 2/6 Cambridge University Press

In the Middle Group of "The Cambridge Modern French Series." Exercises and a vocabulary are included.

Shakespeare, KING LEAR, 6d. net. Oxford, Clarendon Press
In the "Oxford Plain Text Shakespeare."

FICTION.

Cameron (Mrs. Lovett), AN ILL WIND, 6d. Long
A cheap edition.

Goldring (Douglas), IT'S AN ILL WIND, 6/ Allen & Unwin

A tale of a Bohemian circle whose happy existence is temporarily ruffled by an outsider.

Gould (Nat), GOOD AT THE GAME, 6d. Long
A new edition.

Le Queux (William), THE WHITE GLOVE, 6/ Nash
A second edition.

Perrin (Alice), INTO TEMPTATION, 7d. net. Methuen

A cheap edition.

Ruck (Berta), Mrs. Oliver Onions, KHAKI AND KISSES, 1/ net. Hutchinson

A series of short love-stories bearing on the war.

Sladen (Douglas), HIS GERMAN WIFE, 6/ Hutchinson

See p. 10

Tremaine (Herbert), TWO WHO DECLINED, 6/ Smith & Elder

A story of a deformed child in which the subject of anti-vivisection forms the main motive.

Val (Jeannette de La), THE HUMAN OCTOPUS, 2/ net. Murray & Evenden

A tale concerning the White Slave Traffic.

Warden (Florence), THE BOHEMIAN GIRLS, 6d. Long

A cheap edition.

Wynne (May), THE REGENT'S GIFT, 6/ Chapman & Hall

A romance of Brittany during the troublous period of the Regency of Philippe d'Orléans.

REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

Architectural Association Journal, JUNE, 6d. The Association

Includes 'The Interdependence of Architect and Craftsman,' by Mr. H. M. Fletcher; a list of members serving with the forces, and a notice of the Architecture at the Royal Academy.

Blackwood's Magazine, JULY, 2/6

'Constantinople and the Bosphorus,' by W. J. C.; 'Recollections of the Germans in China, 1900,' by Major-General Sir G. K. Scott Moncrieff; and 'Chummy-Ships,' by 'Bartimeus,' are some of the items in this number.

Cornhill Magazine, JULY, 1/ Smith & Elder

See notice in 'Literary Gossip' on June 19th.

Fortnightly Review, JULY, 2/6 Chapman & Hall

Some of the items are 'Public Schools in War Time,' by Mr. S. P. B. Mais; 'Are We Winning?' by 'Outis'; and 'Napoleon (I.),' by Dr. Brandes.

Hindustan Review, MAY-JUNE, 10 annas. Allahabad, L. M. Ghosh

This number opens with an article on 'Napoleon's Place in History,' by Prof. P. A. Wadia. Other items are 'The Position of Women in Persia,' by Mary Markovitch; and 'The Origin of Tazia-Keeping in India,' by Shaikh Fida Husain.

Journal of the Imperial Arts League, JUNE 15TH, 6d. The League

'Employment for Artists,' 'German Organization of Industrial Art,' and 'Design and Industries Association' are articles in this issue.

Library Association Record, JUNE 15TH, 2/ net.

Items in this number are 'Some Features of Recent Library Practice in Great Britain,' by Mr. Henry Bond, and an annotated list of 'The Best Books of the Month.'

London Quarterly Review, JULY, 2/6 Kelly

Includes 'Theology and Experience,' by Mr. Ernest F. Jenner; 'The Military Annals of the Manchester Regiment,' by Dr. W. E. Beet; and 'The International Cement of Art and Letters,' by Mr. T. H. S. Escott.

Mid-West Quarterly, APRIL, 50 cents. Putnam

This number is devoted to the subject of the war. Some of its articles are 'The Diplomatic Background of the European War,' by Mr. Bernadotte E. Schmitt; 'German versus English Aggression,' by Mr. A. D. Schrag; and 'Canada and the War,' by Mr. J. E. Le Rossignol.

Modern Review, JUNE, 8 annas. Calcutta, 210, Cornwallis Street

Features of the present number are 'Switzerland and Some Points of Swiss Education,' by Rai Shahib Pandit Chandrika Prasad; 'The Ancient Hindu's Knowledge of Arithmetic,' by Prof. Nalinbihari Mitra; and 'Ancient and Modern Culture,' by Mr. Pramathanath Bose.

Nineteenth Century and After, JULY, 2/6 Spottiswoode

Features of this number are 'The Secret of Germany's Strength,' by Mr. J. Ellis Barker; two papers on National Service by Mr. George A. B. Dewar and Prof. E. C. Clark; and 'Waterloo in Romance,' by Rowland Gray.

Poetry Review, AUGUST, 1/ net.

16, Featherstone Buildings, Holborn, W.C. Mr. Stephen Phillips opens the number with an article on 'The Influence of the War on Poetry.' Mr. Horace Priestley contributes "a complete poetic play" entitled 'Ivan the Terrible,' and there are verses by Mrs. Margaret L. Woods, Mr. John Helston, and others.

Quest, JULY, 2/6 net. Watkins

'Religion and the Interior Life,' by Prof. Émile Boutroux; 'Good and Evil Will,' by Mr. A. Clutton Brock; and 'Mechanism and Teleology,' by Dr. James H. Hyslop, are included in the contents.

Stitchery, No. 12, 3d. 4, Bonverie St., E.C.

Includes short articles on 'Huckaback Darning,' 'The Daffodil in Crochet,' 'A Cherry Design in Cross-Stitch,' and 'A Rosebud Fillet Crochet Insertion.'

JUVENILE.

Clayton (Rev. H. J.), SOME NOTES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND (for Popular Use), 1/ S.P.C.K.

A little book on the origin and history of the English Church.

Horsley (Canon J. W.), OUR BRITISH SNAILS, 1/ net. S.P.C.K.

An illustrated book on British land shells for young people.

Morris (William), STORIES FROM 'THE EARTHLY PARADISE', retold in Prose by C. S. Evans, 1/6 Arnold

Ten of the stories from the original, retold for boys and girls.

Parr (Annie M.), DREAMS, 1/6 Heath & Cranton

The book contains six short stories with some allegorical significance.

Pitts (F. A.), OUR WONDERFUL EARTH, 2/ net. S.P.C.K.

The story of how the earth was formed, told for children.

Shepherd-Walwyn (E. W.), LOOK STRAIGHT AHEAD, AND OTHER TALKS WITH BOYS AND BOY SCOUTS, 1/6 net. H. R. Allenson

The majority of these "Talks" are reprinted from *The Scout*.

GENERAL.

Meeting (The) of the Spheres; OR, LETTERS FROM DOCTOR COULTER, edited by Charlotte G. Herbine, 7/6 net. A. L. Humphreys

Contains eighteen chapters or "letters," being spoken and written spiritualistic messages.

Success in Business and How to Attain It, edited by H. Simonis, 1/ net. Pearson

Includes contributions by Sir William Lever, Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge, Sir George Riddell, and others.

PAMPHLETS.

Hoffmann (Madame Adolphe), SWEDEN'S TEMPERANCE PIONEER, translated and adapted by Sonia E. Howe, 2d. S.P.C.K.

A short biography of Peter Wieselgren, with a Foreword by the Bishop of Willesten.

Lamplugh (Rev. F.), SOME ASPECTS OF MYSTICISM IN ISLAM, 6d. net. Watkins

A short paper on certain features of Arabian and Persian mysticism.

Temple (William), IN MEMORIAM: RONALD POULTON (R. W. Poulton-Palmer), 2d. net. Macmillan

This address was given at the memorial service at St. Giles's, Oxford.

Whitley (W. T.), THE CONTRIBUTION OF NONCONFORMITY TO EDUCATION UNTIL THE VICTORIAN ERA. British and Foreign School Society

A paper reprinted from *The Educational Record*.

SCIENCE.

Gates (R. Ruggles), THE MUTATION FACTOR IN EVOLUTION, 10/ net. Macmillan
A volume in the publishers' "Science Monograph Series," dealing with "the facts which bear vitally upon the question of mutations," and have reference particularly to the genus *Eothera*.

Hall (Charles A.), PLANT-LIFE, 20/ net. Black
The author's purpose is "to present his readers with a clear account of plant life in its whole gamut, from the simplest microscopic forms to the most specialized flowering plants." The book is illustrated with photographs by the author, and fifty coloured drawings by Mr. C. F. Newall.

Hildesheim (O.), THE HEALTH OF THE CHILD, a Manual for Mothers and Nurses, 1/ net. Methuen

A little book of reference on the rearing of a child and its minor ailments.

Jones (H. Sydney), NUMERICAL EXAMPLES IN PHYSICS, 3/6 Bell
The present volume is intended as "a complement to laboratory work, and an introduction to Mathematical Physics." The examples are confined to Heat, Light, Magnetism, and Electricity.

Reese (A. M.), THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LUNGS OF THE ALLIGATOR.

Washington, Smithsonian Institution
The material for this paper was collected in Central Florida, with the aid of a grant from the Institution.

Smithsonian Institution: Special Bulletin, AMERICAN HYDROIDS, Part III., by Charles Cleveland Nutting.

Washington, Government Printing Office
This part deals with the Campanulariæ and the Bonnellidae, and is illustrated with drawings and twenty-seven plates.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, Publication 2359, Opinions rendered by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, Opinion 86.

A report of the Special Committee of the Commission on the names of Nematoda and Gordiacea.

Watson (William), CLIMBING PLANTS, "Present-Day Gardening," 2/6 net. Jack
A handbook on ornamental climbing plants. It is illustrated with photographs and coloured plates.

FINE ARTS.

Delstanche (Albert), THE LITTLE TOWNS OF FLANDERS, 12/6 net.

Chatto & Windus
Contains twelve woodcuts with notes by the artist, and a prefatory letter from M. Verhaeren. The edition is limited to 525 copies.

Old English Mansions, depicted by C. J. Richardson, J. D. Harding, Joseph Nash, H. Shaw, and Others, edited by C. Holmes, 7/6 The Studio
The special spring number of *The Studio*. It contains sixty full-page plates, a coloured frontispiece, and an article on the subject by Mr. Alfred Yockney.

MUSIC.

Roloff (Alex.), RUSSIAN DANCES FOR PIANOFORTE, 2/ net. Augener

Sieber (Ferdinand), VOCALISES AND SOLFEGGIOS, 1/ net. Augener

Simpson (James), KEY TO 400 QUESTIONS ON THE ELEMENTS OF MUSIC, 1/6 net. Augener
These questions are based on the syllabus of the Local Centre Examinations of the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music.

FOREIGN.

Benoist (Charles), LE MACHIAVÉLISME DE L'ANTI-MACHIAVEL, 2 fr. Paris, Plon-Nourrit
A study of 'L'Antimachiavel,' the famous work of Frederick II. The book is divided into two parts: 'Histoire d'un livre,' and 'Portrait d'un roi.'

Dupont (Marcel), EN CAMPAGNE (1914-1915), impressions d'un Officier de Légère, 3 fr. 50. Paris, Plon-Nourrit
The author, a lieutenant of chasseurs, describes his experiences at the front during the first five months of the war. The majority of the chapters are reproduced from articles in *Le Correspondant*.

Flat (Paul), VERS LA VICTOIRE, 1 fr. 25.

Paris, Alcan
A collection of studies including 'Quelques traits de l'âme française,' 'Le devoir des Intellectuels,' 'Soyons durs,' and 'Allemands contre l'Allemagne.' M. Louis Barthou contributes the Preface.

France (Anatole), SUR LA VOIE GLORIEUSE, 3 fr. 50 net. Paris, Champion

The volume includes 'Pour la Noël, 1914,' 'Sur le Front,' 'La Petite Ville de France,' and a dialogue 'D'Après Hérodote.' It is being sold on behalf of the "Œuvre des mutilés de la guerre."

Pointot (M.-C.), LES VOLONTAIRES ÉTRANGERS DE 1914, 1 fr. Paris, Dorbon-Alné

At the outbreak of war, 30,000 foreigners, including Americans, Germans, Turks, and Spaniards, enrolled themselves in the French army for the duration of the war. M. Paul Deschanel contributes a Preface.

NEW POEMS BY KING JAMES I.

In looking through a number of early seventeenth century manuscripts in the British Museum and Bodleian Libraries recently, I came upon four poems by James I. which do not appear in any of the collections of his work. Two of these, from Eg. MS. 2725 (Brit. Mus.), were printed for me in *The Athenæum* of February 27th, 1915. The two below, which are of considerably greater length, have never as yet appeared in print. The first is from 'Rawl. MS. of Poetry' (Bodl.), f. 84, and Add. MS. 30982 (Brit. Mus.), f. 21; the second is from Bibl. Eg. MS. 923 (Brit. Mus.), f. 21. I give them exactly as they occur in the manuscripts.

K: JAMES ON THE BLAZING STARRE.*

You men of Brittain wherefore gauze you see
Vpon an angry starre wheare as you knowe
The sun shall turne to darknesse the moone to blood

And then twill bee to late to turne to good
O bee so happy then whilst time doth last
As to remember Doomesday is not past
And misinterpret not wth vaine conceits
The Character you see on heauen gate
W^{ch} though it bring the world some newes from fate

The letters such that no man can translate
And for to guesse at gods all mightie hand†
Were such athing that might cozen all mankind
Wherefore I wish the curious man to keepe
His rash imaginations till he sleepe
Then lett him dreame of famine, plague & warre
And thinke that match wth spaine hath raugt this starre

Or thinke that I there prince or else my Minion‡
Will shortly change or w^{ch} were worse Religion
And that he may haue nothing else to feare
Lett him walke Paules & meete y^e diuell there |
And if he bee a puritane and scapes

Gesuits salute him in their vpper§ shapes
These Iealosyess I would not haue bee trason
In him whose fancy ouerwhelmes his reason
Yett to bee sure it had nor did| noe harme twere
fitt

He should be bold to pray for no more witht
But only to conceale his dreame for there
Bee those who will belieue all he dare sweare¶

MADE BY K: JAMES. 1622.

Yo^e women that doe London loue so well
whome scarce a proclamacon can expell
and to be kept in fashion fine & gaye
Care not what fines there honest husbands pay
you dreame on nought but vizitts maskes & tyes
And thinke y^e cuntry contributes noe ioyes
Be not deceiuid y^e cuntry is not soe bare
But if your trading lacke there's ware for ware
Or if you musick loue knowe every springe
Both Nightingale & Cockoe there doe singe
yo^e compleat Gallante or yo^e proper man
are not confin'd to flecte streete or y^e stran
But you haue nobler thoughts then do not doe
no ill nor any thinge that longes there to
Cesar would haue an honest be
not onely chast but from suspicon free

* This is the British Museum version. The Bodleian version varies in some details, of which I will note the more important. The title there bears the date, Oct. 22, 1622.

† Bodl., *God Almighty's minde*.

‡ Bodl., *that if their Prince my minion*.

§ Bodl., *proper*.

| Bodl., *had nor omitted*.

¶ Bodl., *fear*.

which yo^e y^e sorue here can hardly shunne
you must so many temptinge hazards runne
for (saue) some fewe y^e are more full of grace
The world hath not a more debauched place
your owne propension ill enoughe Contries
without thecesse of Townes procuratues
Therefore departe in peace and looke not backe
Remember Lotts wife ere you suffer wracke
of flame and fortune which may redeeme
And in the cuntry liue in good esteeme
ladies of honour grace y^e court I grant
But this noe place for vulgar Dames to haunt
The cuntry is yo^e Orbe and pp^e Sphære
Thence your Reuenues rise bestowe th^e there
Convert your coach horse to y^e thrifty plough
Take knowledge of y^e sheepe, y^e corne y^e cove
And thinke it noe disparagm^t or taxe
To acquaint your fingers wth y^e wooll & flaxe
whereof examples are not farr to seeke
where noble Princesses haue done y^e like
your husbands will as kindly y^e embrace
without y^e jewels or y^e painted face
and there yo^e Children you may educate
aswell as they of french & Spanish prate
visitt y^e sicke & needie, & for plaies
plaie the good huswives, wast not golden dayes
In wanton pleasures w^{ch} doe ruinate
insensibly both honor, wealth, & state
Do'ot of your selves shortly y^e Spanish dames
frugality will teach yo^e to yo^e shames
& then no thanks for then it comes in fashion
you wilbe seruile apes to euery nation
And you good men its best y^e gett y^e hence
least honest Adam paie for Eves offence.

C. L. POWELL.

STATE PENSIONS.

THE list of pensions lately granted "in recognition of science and literature" may be gratifying to some readers; but it must give a shock to the more thoughtful for whom proportion in life is of some importance. Out of fourteen pensions, eleven have been conferred on recipients who are "in straitened circumstances" or have "inadequate means of support." Two names strike me above all: Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, O.M., and Dr. Hugh Baker (who died of sleeping-sickness) have left dependents who need help: their services to mankind are recognized to the extent of 180l. per year in all.

Most people will cry out—or should cry out, even in wartime—"Shame on so rich a nation (rich not only in public wealth, but in private fortunes) that it should be so niggardly in its recognition of such great work!" But what shocks your present correspondent is the fact that these workers are "in straitened circumstances."

We are all protesting to-day that we are no longer a nation of shopkeepers: it seems to me we are rather a nation of egoists in all beyond our immediate interests.

We buy trash of every sort, or sweated goods, in complete indifference to the fact that we are heaping more and more wealth into coffers that do not deserve it: for real work we pass by, like the Levite. Scientists, writers of merit, archaeologists, and other such may starve; the grocer, the daily-paper cheapjack, the stockbroker, the special pleader, the owner of coal-mines or drapery shops—these shall flourish, shall buy anything up to high titles.

The daily-paper cheapjack is the worst of these, as he supplies the most vivid contrast to those impoverished but honourable workers who are receiving such wage as he pays to his valet or chauffeur, and who may reasonably be expected to require much more of comfort to work effectively.

Now the chauffeur and the valet and many another have this advantage—that their work is for a direct result: their services can be utilized at once; their output can sell at the moment of production;

* Read proper.

their reward is thus immediately proportionate to their effort. But the thinker has no such hold on the community. He may be only a contributor to a long series of efforts which culminate in some great result. But is he, for that, to be placed below the other? Rather, it should be recognized that he and his must be provided with such an environment and condition of life as will enable him to carry out his work effectually.

When will England be far-sighted enough to see that it is these as much as any workers, great or small, who build up her strength and her value? Is it indifference or materialism, or both, that hinder her vision? G. N.

'THE ENGLISH POEMS OF HENRY KING.'

Elizabethan Club, Yale University,
June 13, 1915.

YOUR review of my book, 'The English Poems of Henry King' (June 5th, p. 504), creates certain false impressions which should be removed. For your reviewer has omitted mention of the fact that his opinions upon the excellence of 'The Exequy,' the general merits of King's poetry, and the authenticity of 'The Complaint,' are merely my conclusions duly printed upon pp. 3, 223, and 225 of my book. Furthermore, he concludes his review thus: "In his 'Oxford Book of English Verse,' 'Q.' gives also as King's 'A Renunciation,' and it certainly has all the appearance of being by him; but, curiously enough, Mr. Mason has neither included it nor, so far as we can see, made any reference to it." This poem I have duly "included" on pp. 29, 30, and have made commendatory "reference" to it on p. 3; for your reviewer is apparently unaware that "Q.'s" 'A Renunciation' is merely King's 'The Surrender,' with six lines arbitrarily omitted and the title arbitrarily changed.

LAWRENCE MASON.

Literary Gossip.

IN case there should be a chance reader of *The Athenæum* who queries the appearance of a Periodical Index at the present time, we may point out that in issuing it we are carrying out a most thrifty piece of work. Thrift, as we understand it, is not thriving at the expense of others, but getting the highest possible use out of everything. Since the suspension of Poole's Index the excellent information contained in all sorts of periodicals has been for all practical purposes lost to the public a month after publication. The Index which we begin this week will enable readers to follow easily the subjects in which they are interested. It is a piece of organizing for the public good.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN in London and M. Édouard Champion in Paris will have ready on July 14th 'The Book of France.' Its primary object is to raise money in aid of the invaded departments of France. But it is also hoped that it will serve to show what, perhaps, is not enough realized in this country, namely, the sorrows France is suffering, and the services she is rendering to the cause of civilization. The book should also afford a memento of the cruellest war humanity has ever known, and a memento of high literary and artistic

excellence. It will contain contributions from the pen, the pencil, and the brush of French authors and artists of the first eminence, while English writers of equal mark have translated the French contributions.

THE Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation are watching over the fatherless children of printers. They have, in the stress of war, waived the usual restrictions, and are extending substantial help to the children of all printer-soldiers who in civilian life come within the terms of the Corporation's by-laws. But the necessary funds must be forthcoming. Donations and contributions will be gladly welcomed by the Secretary of the Corporation, 20, High Holborn, W.C.

ON June 29th was held in the hall adjoining the Moravian Chapel, Fetter Lane, the fourth Annual Meeting of the Blake Society. A paper, 'Blake and Swedenborg,' was read by Mr. H. Stanley Redgrove, and an address was given by the Rev. C. Gardner on 'Blake's Great Synthesis.'

M. LOUIS CONARD, the Paris publisher, has arranged for the publication in English throughout the Continent of the latest (and forthcoming) copyright novels of leading British and American authors. It was at first intended to await the conclusion of the war before launching this enterprise, but, owing to the encouragement received, it has been decided to begin publication with 'Bealby,' the new story by Mr. H. G. Wells, followed by 'Delia Blanchflower,' the latest novel by Mrs. Humphry Ward. During the war new books in the "Standard Collection of British and American Authors" will be issued at the rate of at least one a month.

Great care has been taken in the selection of type and paper for the series, which is to be published at two francs a volume. The publisher wishes to make it in every way worthy of those who have given it their co-operation. The list is increasing daily; it includes already 75 per cent of the most popular Tauchnitz authors.

WE have received too late for insertion this week a letter from Cambridge protesting against our 'Cambridge Notes,' particularly the second paragraph.

MR. PERCY J. DOBELL has gathered from the literary remains of his father a series of 16 sonnets, which, together with a poem entitled 'The Close of Life,' will be printed under the title of 'The Approach of Death.' The issue of the little book will be limited, and for private circulation.

WHILE stopping on Dartmoor early in the year, with no remotest intention of trespassing on the literary preserves of Miss Beatrice Chase and Mr. Eden Phillpotts, Mr. John Oxenham lighted unexpectedly on the actual facts of a story so enthralling that he has devoted himself to it and the Moor ever since. The story, which deals mainly with two sinful men and one noble woman, is to be called 'My Lady of the Moor.'

THE forthcoming number of *The Book Monthly* will be issued for July, August, and September, and from now until the end of the war the magazine will appear quarterly, at the same price of sixpence. Needless to say, the temporary change is made desirable by the war, and it becomes a question of "carrying on." Measures to that end are convenient just now, for with the July number Messrs. Cassell & Co. cease to be its publishers, and it again becomes the direct responsibility of its editor and founder. The next issue will be on October 1st, while on the eve of Christmas a Winter Number will appear for January, February, and March.

THE demand for the late Rupert Brooke's last volume, '1914, and Other Poems,' is so great that within a week of publication three editions have been exhausted, and Messrs. Sidgwick & Jackson announce that a fourth large impression will be ready immediately.

'The War of All the Ages' is the title of Miss Evelyn Sharp's new book, suggesting that the present war only accentuates the world-old struggle of poverty against oppression. Miss Sharp sketches many phases of the rights and wrongs of women and children. Messrs. Sidgwick & Jackson will publish the volume at once.

MESSRS. MILLS & BOON are publishing shortly a revised edition of Mr. Richard Bagot's book, 'The Italians of To-day,' at a shilling. The whole of the author's royalties from the sales of this edition will be devoted to the Italian National Fund for the relief of the families of Italian soldiers now fighting.

MR. MILFORD will publish next week two large illustrated volumes of 'The History of the Worshipful Company of the Drapers of London,' by the Rev. A. H. Johnson. Mr. Johnson has brought the history to the close of the reign of Elizabeth, dealing with the period when, in common with the other Guilds of London, the Company most profoundly influenced the industrial and civic life of the metropolis and he has written a general introduction on London and her Guilds up to the close of the fifteenth century.

RECENT Parliamentary publications include a Report on the Conditions at present existing in the Internment Camp at Ruhleben, post free, 1½d.; Munitions of War Bill, post free, 2½d.; Aeronautics: Report of Advisory Committee, 1914-15, post free, 1½d.; Intoxicating Liquors, Restrictions in Foreign Countries during War, post free, 3½d.; and Treatment of Prisoners of War in England and Germany during the first Eight Months of the War, post free, 1½d.

THE obituary of the week includes the names of Mr. John Corlett, proprietor and editor of *The Sporting Times*, 1874-1912, and long recognized as a leader in such journalism; and Mr. Alexander Kenealy, editor of *The Daily Mirror* since 1904, who had previously considerable experience of American journalism and wrote on 'The Preposterous Yankee.'

SCIENCE

Osteology of the Armoured Dinosauria in the United States National Museum, with Special Reference to the Genus Stegosaurus.
By Charles Whitney Gilmore. (Washington, Government Printing Office.)

As a rule one of the greatest difficulties which beset the path of a palæontologist is the incompleteness of the material at his disposal. The inevitable result is that restoration of an animal based on the few remnants usually obtained is defective. In vertebrate palæontology this is the more striking since the skeleton in the Vertebrata consists of bones which become separated after the flesh which surrounded them has decayed. Of course, as time goes on collections of the remains of ancient animals tend to become enlarged, missing bones may be supplied from other material, and a complete skeleton set up. It is here, however, that the greatest care is necessary. Should the particular type of animal be extinct, then restorations by different naturalists may look very different indeed. In the case of the armoured Dinosauria skeletons have been discovered, many in a fairly complete condition with the bones still articulated or practically so. Had it been otherwise and the bones been found scattered, it is doubtful if complete skeletons of such bizarre creatures would ever have been assembled. Of these lacertine animals the most extraordinary is *Stegosaurus*, and, as the author has pointed out, the fact that the material available had not been completely examined has led to the publication of defective restorations. On the other hand, some very well-preserved skeletons of *Stegosaurus* are extant, and the original examination of the remains by Prof. Marsh between 1877 and 1897 elucidated the main features of the osteology and the general relationships of the genus. Since then several men of science have presented restorations, sometimes differing greatly from that of Marsh; but the discovery of a perfect skeleton of *Stegosaurus stenops* has allowed the author of this paper to arrange the bony armature in its proper position relative to the rest of the skeleton.

But more than this has been accomplished, for a complete list of the remains of *Stegosaurus* in the United States National Museum has been made. In addition, a list of the associated remains has been appended, and hence mistakes can easily be rectified should further discoveries indicate that any have been made.

In the description of the skull attention is drawn to the fact that the depth of the lower jaw is half that of the whole head, an unusual character in the Dinosauria. Greater stress is laid, however, on the sutures between the bones, and on the condyle on which the skull articulates with the vertebral column, since it is in regard to these that the present description differs from that of Marsh. Restorations by other men are practically

all based on Marsh's description. They all depict a creature with its head held far back, and, while this is perfectly possible, it is hardly likely that the extreme position would be the one usually adopted.

In all vertebrate animals the relation of brain-weight to body-weight appears to be very important, and if *Stegosaurus* be taken to represent a principle, then the greater the amount of protective armour an animal possesses, the smaller will the brain be in proportion to the total weight. It appears to have been 20 to 25 feet in length and 7 to 10 tons in weight, while the brain was only 2½ oz. In the elephant the total weight is much less, and the brain is 8 lb. Indeed, *Stegosaurus* has the distinction of having the smallest brain for its size of any land animal. The olfactory portion seems to have been well developed, indicating that the creature probably had keen scent.

The teeth are set in distinct sockets, are small, and some 184 seem to function at one time. Their size and structure indicate that the animal subsisted on succulent vegetation.

The greatest interest in the vertebral column undoubtedly centres in the sacrum, for in it the neural canal is very large—in fact, ten times as large as the brain cavity. When the great size of the tail and hind-quarters is taken into account, this increase in the amount of nerve tissue is, however, more easily understood. The first caudal vertebrae are the largest in the whole column, and the enervation of the muscles attached to these can be correlated with the enlargement of the neural canal in the sacrum. The structure of the pelvis does not indicate that the animal was bipedal, but, on the contrary, quadrupedal. Yet the fore limbs are poorly developed compared with the hind limbs, and there are other indications that the animal was descended from a bipedal ancestry, as Dollo has pointed out.

But it is in the distribution of the dermal armour that this publication differs most markedly from former descriptions, and the evidence on which the changes have been made is very strong. In the case of the huge scutes borne along the back the largest are above the base of the tail, and become smaller both anterior and posterior to this region. More important still, these scutes are not arranged in one row, nor yet in two, but alternately. The proof is twofold: (1) they are arranged alternately in tolerably complete skeletons, and (2) are never found in pairs. The development of these huge bony plates has been studied by Lull, and shown to be due, in all probability, to the hypertrophy of a median ridge or carina on scales analogous to those on the living crocodile. In addition to this armour there are paired spines near the end of the tail. Only two pairs occur, and not an indefinite number, as some have thought. Since the largest scutes are borne above the root of the tail, the motion of the latter must have been slow, and hence these tail spines could not have been offensive in function. The

only other protective armour consists of small rounded scales thickly set in the skin of the head and neck.

A short history of the various restorations of this creature is supplied, and although, at first sight, the original and the latest figures seem very much alike, there are marked differences. These differences also have been correlated with osteological detail, so that a much more definite idea of the structure and affinities of *Stegosaurus* has been presented than was hitherto possible. Many restorations, indeed, are shown to be inconsistent with the anatomical detail as now known.

All the details of anatomy are well illustrated, as also are the various restorations. The last plate, a map of the quarry from which the specimens were obtained, is important, as the relative positions of all the remains found are indicated.

Star and Weather Gossip concerning the Heavens, the Atmosphere, and the Sea.
By Joseph H. Elgie. (Author, 24, St. Michael's Road, S.W., 2s. 6d. net.)

MR. ELGIE, the author of this book, has been for several years a contributor of notes and articles, mainly astronomical, to ephemeral publications, and this book is a collection of some of his contributions, which have been revised and enlarged, and put in a form more suitable for permanent record. Thus altered, they form a series of essays, instructive and very pleasant to read. In some cases the essay is a narrative of personal experience in unusual circumstances, the first in the book being a word-sketch of a storm in the North Sea as seen from a point on the East Coast; whilst a later chapter, with the heading 'A Winter of Cyclones,' gives a thrilling story of a trying voyage from America, taken from the log of a steamship which went to the rescue of the Cunard steamer *Pavonia*, in mid-Atlantic, in the course of this voyage in February, 1899.

There are other items of this type, but the majority are astronomical, and, though this is not by any means a textbook, a considerable amount of information is conveyed in conversational fashion on some of the simple, commonplace facts of the science, about which there is often misconception. The moon undoubtedly looks much larger when near the horizon than when high in the sky; but the description of a photographic experiment on the subject shows that this is a deception. Can stars be seen in daylight from the bottom of a mine-shaft or well? With little thought the answer to this is usually given in the affirmative, but this book shows that there is little or no evidence in favour of the supposition, and quotes a suggestion that a confusion between the words *spelunca* and *specula* may be responsible for it. Whether Jupiter's satellites can be seen by the unaided eye is another question that is discussed; and the author is able to give the views of the Director of the Meteorological Office—which are in the adverse sense—as to the existence of a

possible connexion between gunfire and rain. The seven stars referred to by Shakespeare in the second scene of 'Henry IV.,' Part I., are regarded as the brighter stars of the Great Bear rather than the Pleiades, a view which we endorse.

These selections will supply an idea of the material of the book. The author has collected facts and opinions from many trustworthy sources, and has set them out for his readers in an attractive form.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

As a step in the direction of the ideal Garden Dictionary for Amateurs, *The Book of Hardy Flowers*, edited by H. H. Thomas (Cassell & Co., 12s. 6d. net), deserves to be highly commended. Gossip and pretty writing have been entirely eliminated, and the information given is confined to that which is of use to the practical man. On the other hand, perfect ease of reference has, as yet, by no means been obtained. It is annoying, for instance, when looking for a particular species of Veronica, to have to waste time and eyesight plodding through a whole page of close and unvaried print, when, even if a columnar arrangement had been impracticable, some small distinction in type would have given much assistance.

The information itself, however, so far as we can judge by many references thereto, is very sound, and as full as is compatible with the keeping of the volume within reasonable compass as to size. In fact, the two or three omissions we have discovered are so trifling as not to be worthy of mention.

The book has numerous illustrations, the considerable value of which is a little lessened by the facts that they are not always adjacent to their proper text and are not even referred to therein.

A few of the less ambitious of the full-page photographs in colour are excellent, notably 'Boconia' and 'White Pinks'; but others are not so successful. The purples and blues used seem often to blend unhappily, and the photograph of 'Salvia Splendens,' with its brick reds and khaki greens, is a hopeless failure. After the really admirable effect obtained under the same editorship in the illustrations to 'Rock Gardening,' these are certainly a disappointment.

The Book of the Fly. By G. Hurlstone Hardy. (Heinemann, 2s. 6d. net.)—The many books published on the house-fly are now supplemented by Major Hurlstone Hardy's small volume. Dr. Halford Ross, who has contributed the Preface, claims that it fills a want by being "written lucidly and clearly, yet in that popular style which is so frequently lacking in scientific works." Some readers, however, may not have their ideas relating to the origin of species altogether clarified by the statement that "the house-fly, as we know it, is absolutely the developed product of human insanitation; scientifically and practically it is a new 'species' of an old 'genus,' established by a long course of breeding in man-made environments."

So much has been written on this pest that the author can scarcely bring forward a new indictment against it. He is quite justified in his charge that "in the market, the shop, the larder, and on our tables, the house-fly seeks every opportunity of befouling and contaminating human food." His proposed remedy is an "open dust-bin and cremation."

It is, however, to be regretted that Major Hurlstone Hardy should allow his pen unduly to criticize entomological writings which

appeared before our knowledge of the evil influence of the house-fly had been acquired. He speaks of "such off-hand, inconsiderate writing as appears in the 'Elements of Entomology' by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S." The diminishing few who remember their cautious and scientific friend Dallas will smile at the charge of "off-hand, inconsiderate writing." His book was published in 1857, and at that date the present lore of the house-fly had not been accumulated. The advance of science does not impose on earlier workers the stigma of ignorance. Knowledge is progressive; it is not a gift once given to the saints.

HOWARD MARSH.

MANY physicians have ruled colleges in the older Universities, but Prof. Howard Marsh appears to be the only surgeon who has ever been called upon to preside over such a society. The experiment was a bold one, for Marsh had not been educated at a University; he had spent his life as a hospital surgeon in London, and he had passed the grand climacteric before he even went into residence at Cambridge. He was successful beyond all expectation, for as Master of Downing College he carried out his duties admirably, whilst his knowledge of men and things, obtained in a wider sphere, helped him to avoid many difficulties into which the anomalous position might have led him.

Howard Marsh was born in Suffolk in 1839, and was educated at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where he soon came under the influence of Sir James Paget and Sir Thomas Smith. In due course he became surgeon to the Hospital, surgeon to the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children, and surgeon to the Alexandra Hospital for Hip Disease in Queen Square, Bloomsbury. He interested himself especially in the treatment of disease of the joints, upon which he soon became an acknowledged authority. He occupied many important positions at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, being a member of the Council from 1892 to 1908, and acting as a Vice-President. He also served as President of the Clinical Society.

Marsh resigned his appointments in London in 1903, when he accepted the Professorship of Surgery at Cambridge, which had remained vacant since the death of Sir George Murray Humphry in 1896. The post carried with it a Fellowship of King's College. Four years later he was elected Master of Downing College in succession to Dr. Alexander Hill, having already been admitted a Master of Arts and a Master of Surgery in the University. The degree of Doctor of Science was afterwards conferred upon him, and he was put upon the Commission of the Peace. He was also acting as Colonel R.A.M.C. (T.), Eastern District, at the time of his death.

He married (1) Jane, granddaughter of Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was murdered by Bellingham in the lobby of the House of Commons in 1812; (2) Violet Susan, daughter of Admiral Sir John Dalrymple Hay, who survives him. By his first wife he had issue a daughter and a son. His son, Mr. E. H. Marsh, has been for several years private secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill. Dr. Marsh died on Midsummer Day.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Royal Institution, 8. Aristotelian.—Symposium on 'The Import of Propositions.'
Fri. Historical, 8.30.—'The Work of the Navy in the Great War after Trafalgar,' Mr. Julian S. Corbett.

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—June 24.—Bishop Browne, Vice-President, in the chair.

Mr. Ralph Griffin read a paper on the heraldry in the cloisters at Canterbury Cathedral. The paper was illustrated by lantern-slides, and by a collection of photographs (some 850 in number) of all the shields and bosses in the cloisters. The rebuilding of the nave of the cathedral at the close of the fourteenth century necessitated the reconstruction of the cloisters, which was completed about 1415. The most munificent benefactor was Archbishop Courtenay, who contributed the cost of the whole of the south walk, and whose arms appear frequently upon the shields on the roof. Another benefactor was Brother John Schepene, who contributed with the aid of his friends 100l., and whose figure in Benedictine habit, with an inscription recording his gift, appears on one of the shields. In all there are on the vault of the cloisters 825 armorial bosses. The earliest extant descriptions of the arms are in a MS. (Harl. 1366) by Richard Scarlett, 1599, and another MS. description of the same date in the Society's library. There are also descriptions in some MS. church notes by Philipot. The only printed description is that contained in Willement's 'Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral' (1827), a work which has been severely criticized, but which on the whole appears, for its date, to be a wonderful record.

With regard to the heraldry, the great bosses in many cases bear the badges of the benefactors, amongst them the elephant and castle badge of the Beaumonts, and the eagle and child crest of the Stanleys. The coats of arms are all those of subscribers to the work, and number among them the arms of almost all the royal and noble families of the country, as well as those of the more humble yeoman families of the neighbourhood and of the city of Canterbury. The whole constitutes one of the richest collections of mediæval arms now known to us.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—June 23.—Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrison, President, in the chair.—Congratulations were accorded to the President upon his appointment to the command of the R.F.A. Brigade at Fulham.—Mrs. W. V. Chapin, Mr. E. S. Spicer, Mr. R. A. B. Ponsonby, and Mr. E. W. Longbottom were elected Members.

The President read a treatise entitled 'A Guide to the Silver Coins of Edward VI.,' in which he explained that, owing to the discoveries of the late Sir John Evans and the recent researches amongst contemporary documents at the Record Office by Mr. Henry Symonds, some material rearrangement of these coins had become necessary. He now divided them into three classes, of which Class I. comprised those which still bore the portrait, name, and title of Henry VIII. He agreed with the late Sir John Evans that the coins bearing the mint-mark E should be given to South-west, and considered that those with the martlet corresponded with the base shillings of that mark issued in 1550, and should be attributed to the Tower. A groat of York, bearing a mint-mark which seemed to be a bear's head, and disclosing Lombardic lettering upon the obverse, was evidence that the class was continued so late as 1551. Class II. consisted of the coins of base silver which were issued between 1549 and 1551 bearing the portrait and name of Edward VI. Of these he divided the shillings into three sections according to their fineness of silver, namely, 8, 6, or 3 oz. fine. Class III. comprised the fine silver coinages of 1551 to 1553. The paper included tables of the coins of the three classes, arranged under the metropolitan and country mints, and of the mint-marks attributed to the various mints. The author exhibited a large series of the coins to illustrate his subject.

HISTORICAL.—June 17.—The Rev. Dr. W. Hunt in the chair.

A paper was read by Mr. A. Anson on 'The Historical Side of the Old English Poem of "Widsith." The speaker upheld the historical value of the poem as a catalogue of purely Teutonic kings and peoples, not allowing Ætla to be Attila the Hun, and made certain suggestions about the text.—The Chairman and Sir Henry Howarth spoke briefly upon the subject of the paper.

The following were declared elected Fellows: Earl Amherst, Miss K. L. Johnston, C. H. Lockitt, and Leopold Vizzari de Sannazaro; and the Royal Societies' Club and Patna College, Bankipore, were admitted as subscribing libraries.

The auditors for the Fellows, Dr. Foster Palmer and Mr. Forbes Sieveking, were re-elected by the meeting.

FINE ARTS

THE WORKS OF IVAN MESTROVIC.

To write of the exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum involves reference to the war almost as surely as if we were writing of the recruiting posters which cover our hoardings. The latter, which certainly do not fall below our artistic standard in such forms of art, betray, by their large admixture of academic rhetoric alternating with commercial sentimentality, the difficulty the designers have in utilizing the inspiration of tremendous issues. To the artists which have been bred for the purposes of peace, war is something of an interruption, and it is, perhaps, rather the less sensitive among our artists who find it easiest to make capital out of its grim realities, much as they formerly played with the fictional strife and violence which was the popular diversion of a public weary of monotonous and uneventful security. The illustrators of cheap periodicals moved before the war in as monotonous a round of excitement, the foreshortened six-shooter being an essential "property"; but, if we take the more serious European artists of the last generation or so, we find that the even grey of a tolerable existence, neither flushed with the ecstasy of passionate achievement nor shadowed by the threat of overwhelming tragedy, is accepted as the norm of life. Quite recently, however, there has been observable in many quarters and in many forms a certain cult of violence. Were the practitioners of this extremist art prophets of a new order, unconsciously fashioning the instrument suited for a day when fateful alternatives are to be the rule of life, and when, paradoxically, the average becomes the exceptional? or were they but purveyors, in a sphere of greater aesthetic culture, of relaxation akin to that provided by the revolver-drama for the vulgar public? Some of them we should have little difficulty in placing in the second category. Mestrovic rouses the question in a more crucial form than any, perhaps, and an unbiased estimate of his value as an artist will be difficult to secure.

As the exponent of the romance of Serbian nationality, he prejudices us in his favour. As an artist in whom we must admit strong evidence of a Viennese training, he is less fortunate. We have even heard the question raised (and in the case of so powerful a nationalist advocate it sounded quaintly in a town plastered with the above-mentioned recruiting posters), "Should not Serbia to-day be making shells rather than statues?" Apart from the *Tu quoque* so obviously courted, the suggestion of universal readjustment of a peace standard of values appears to us exaggerated. It would be bad economy to allow M. Mestrovic to go either to the firing line or to the ammunition factory. He is the spokesman of his race, though we must confess ourselves baffled by the question whether he has gained or suffered more by taking advantage of the artistic training—so full, or, at any rate, so fully documented—which German organization offered him.

Modern German sculpture is, on the whole, better than modern German painting, and perhaps in any case British sculpture need not be patronizing. Sir George Frampton, as reported in the daily press, recently gave us the astonishing assurance that our School of Sculpture is recognized everywhere on the Continent as the finest in the world; but probably even those of our amiable allies whose graceful compliments are thus blandly accepted

and put into circulation on their face-value would secretly recognize that at the big exhibitions of Munich or Vienna there was a little more work than at our own Royal Academy which was at least sculpture rather than photography. At Vienna Mestrovic found a broader idea of what sculpture is than prevails in our own official circles, and in that, perhaps, rather sophisticated atmosphere he assimilated the conventions of various historic schools offered for his study with an adaptability amazing, but hardly reassuring. Egyptian, Greek, and early French Gothic statuary yield to him valuable secrets. M. Rodin's influence is evident in a minor way. Jean Goujon and even Bandinelli have a passing effect; and it must be admitted that he shows a certain consistent and personal predilection in borrowing from these many sources. His work is unequal, and occasionally recalls the easy *pastiche* of a classic original common in modern German exhibitions. *The Victor* (27) does not quite escape this suspicion. *The Blind Gipsy-player* (57), again, recalls the slippery imitations of M. Rodin common all over Europe eight or ten years ago. We can best indicate the type of work we mean by recalling the gibe of an art critic, who described a marble of two embracing figures done in this fashion as an "allegorical group representing the reconciliation of Rodin and Tottenham Court Road." The very "enveloped" and "atmospheric" treatment of this bust does not predispose us to regard the artist's more frequent use of primitive methods as entirely free from affectation. Probably many of the artist's associates were thus *faux-primitifs* and their work purely archaic; but, while there is an element of this in Mestrovic, he brings to it the mind of a man bred under wild and primitive conditions, and again and again his work rises to high intensity of expression. We recognize particularly high quality in the monumental *Caryatid* of wood (28), the naively intelligent bust, *Portrait of Andrea Schiavone* (56), and the magnificently dramatic relief in wood, *The Deposition from the Cross* (44). *Kosovo Avenged, 1912-13* (72), the design for a medal in honour of the victors in the first Balkan War, appears to us by far the best medal of modern times, and comparison with our own efforts in such directions might encourage us not to be too much ashamed of our "semi-barbarous" ally. It is perfectly in keeping with the history of a country which remains, to our minds, strangely medieval in its standards of conduct. We should be sorry to see this country accept assassination as a natural transition between the rule of one branch of a dynasty and another. Yet the abrupt change has had in this instance the advantage of introducing a king who beguiled his years of exile in artistic company, so that he accepts an artist of blazing merit, an unusual proceeding in Court circles. The majority of these works are at least magnificently direct; it is their great virtue, and marks them pre-eminently as the work of a sculptor accustomed to think architecturally, yet with a certain stark, open-air habit of mind. It is curious, as accident offers the comparison readily, to look from Mestrovic's collection to Stevens's famous mantelpiece, and it must be admitted that our master, who by the side of his compatriots would seem virile and positive enough, looks domestic, leisurely affable, in such company. It is the measure of our emasculation that even Stevens must suavely prepare us for a change of plane which the Serbian cuts at a stroke. His popular heroes look people of decision. If one of them wanted something another man had, he would kill him and take it. Mestrovic

in the artistic field has the merit of a like simplicity, and is sometimes chargeable with a similar brutality.

Here it is that the canons of art criticism in some sort wait on events, if they are to have any realistic basis. The counsel on the other side might argue, and used to argue, with regard to such art as this, that its too frequent sensationalism was false to the balance, and outraged the modesty, of nature. Summer and winter, seedtime and harvest, and kindly intercourse were the conditions of humanity; and violence, the exception, was but rarely the theme of the artist. It may prove after all that this argument rests on false premises, and that the fierce struggle for life which is the rule among the beasts is only precariously overruled by men's assured dominance and truce among themselves as a result of the sudden plenty resulting from that dominance. Then the return to barbaric rather than civilized art would be not a freak of fashion, but a natural development. Criticism, holding both in balance, cannot blink the possibility of a slight swing down on the barbaric side.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THE exhibits of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters at the Modern Gallery are, to continue our comparisons, flowers of civilization—not superlatively flower-like, perhaps, but civilized to nullity. At the same time it appears to us that draughtsmanship is not so totally absent as it used to be in these exhibitions, the work of Miss Lydia Howorth (43), Mr. Wm. Cannell (63-65), and Miss Mabel Edwards (119) being clear in execution and careful in construction.

At the Fine Art Society Mr. E. Carter Preston shows some clever toys made of successive silhouettes, appliqués in more or less plastic fashion and coloured. No. 12, *Djin*, is perhaps the best in its compact use of the two groups of frets set at right angles to each other, the rival claims of intimate relation to the character of the whole, and frank confession of the essential difference between the strata one way and the strata crossing them, being well adjusted. Some of the portraits are only thus reduced to terms of rectangles by dint of over-copious detail which defeats the ends of caricature.]

PICTURE SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE sold on Friday, June 25th, pictures by Old Masters of the Dutch School and others, including the following: Tintoretto, *Portrait of a Venetian Senator*, in crimson velvet robe lined with ermine, leaning on a pedestal, and holding an astrolabe in his right hand, 210*l.*; A. Cuyt, *A Herdsman and Animals*, in the distance the churches and buildings of Leyden, 840*l.*; Winter at Dordrecht, 241*l.*; J. van Goyen, *A View of Leyden*, 892*l.*; *A Castle on a River*, with two small boats with fishermen drawing their net on the left, 210*l.*; *A River Scene*, in the foreground three fishermen unloading a rowing-boat, 231*l.*; W. van Haecht, *The Infanta Isabella and Albert*, in the Gallery of Corn. van der Geest, 378*l.*; A. van der Neer, *A Moonlight Scene*, on the left bank a church and buildings among trees, and in the foreground a barge lying at anchor, 367*l.*; *A Canal Scene*, Amsterdam, numerous figures on the ice in the foreground, 252*l.*; A. van Ostade, *A Tavern Interior*, in the front of the room two boors seated at a wooden stool, conversing with a friend who stands beside them, 262*l.*; *Smokers*, the interior of a tavern, with five boors conversing and drinking, 399*l.*; S. van Ruysdael, *A River Scene*, a wide river flowing across the foreground, with a village and lofty square tower on the right, 840*l.*; *A River Scene*, in front fishermen drawing a net, and two sailing-boats, 525*l.*; Jan Steen, *The Wedding Party*, 315*l.*; D. Teniers, *Festive Boors*, three peasants smoking and drinking near a barrelled table, 210*l.*

Musical Gossip.

MASTER SOLOMON, who has often appeared at concerts, gave his first recital at Queen's Hall last Thursday week. He was at his very best in Beethoven's Sonata in c sharp minor, in Sir Hubert Parry's 'Theme and Nineteen Variations,' and in Chopin's Nocturne in f sharp. The Sonata and the Nocturne were specially interesting. Virtuosity with him at times gets the upper hand, but in these two numbers he was absorbed in the music. The readings seemed thoroughly genuine, not due to clever imitation.

THE Société des Concerts Français gave a concert at the Æolian Hall yesterday week, the programme including a setting of Psalm xlv. by M. Florent Schmitt. Up to the present two of his works have been given in London: a ballet, 'La Tragédie de Salomé,' and an interesting, though overlong Piano-forte Quintet. The Psalm is set for chorus and orchestra; the latter, however, was represented by two pianofortes, a reduction prepared by the composer himself. He is a modern, and we were prepared to find his work very different from the sacred music to which we are accustomed in this country. In this setting M. Schmitt, we are told, "seeks to express, with rough, almost violent fervour, the religious spirit of the Old Testament, power taking precedence over mysticism." The composer has succeeded in his aim; the fervour is indeed "rough and violent." One feature is contrary even to modern ideas, namely, the repetitions of words.

It is only fair to M. Schmitt to note that two pianofortes proved a poor substitute for a full orchestra; there was much noise and no colour. It is not unlikely that, when he first planned to give the work here, an orchestra was to be engaged; but if that could not now be managed, it would surely have been better to wait for a more convenient season.

The programme included a Trio for piano, violin, and viola by M. Joseph Jongen, well performed by the composer and MM. D. Defauw and L. Tertis. Although the music is good and clever, it is restless, and seems often to work up to a point which is never reached. The concert was given for the victims of the war in Poland, and the audience being very large, there was no doubt a substantial increase to the fund.

THE LONDON STRING QUARTET gave their fifth concert at the Æolian Hall on Monday evening. There were two English compositions: the delightful movement on the expressive 'Londonderry Air,' by Mr. Frank Bridge, and the Phantasy for strings by Mr. Eugene Goossens. The latter work is clever, and the music is undoubtedly fantastical, though somewhat forced. The programme opened with Beethoven's c minor Quartet (Op. 18, No. 4), and ended with Chausson's interesting Concerto for piano-forte, violin, and strings. Among French composers who died at an early age, Chausson is much to be regretted, for he possessed individuality and the equally rare quality, restraint. The performances of the London String Quartet were excellent throughout the evening. The Misses Winifred Christie and Marjorie Hayward, who took part in the Concerto, proved able and sympathetic interpreters.

This afternoon the last concert of the present season will be given. A second series is announced to take place in the Æolian Hall on alternate Thursday afternoons and evenings. The dates are October 21st and 28th, November 4th, 11th, 18th, and 25th, and December 2nd and 9th.

MISS GERTRUDE PEPPERCORN gave a pianoforte recital at Bechstein Hall on Monday evening. Her programme opened with a Prelude, Courante, and Fugue by John Blow, the music of which is quaint and interesting. The last movement may originally have been entitled 'Fugue,' but it is only one in name. Transcriptions of two Beethoven Minuets, written for a ball at the Vienna Redoute, were bright, but musically of little importance. In Schumann's G minor Sonata Miss Peppercorn displayed great ability and intelligence. Soft passages were played by her with delicacy and charm; but in loud ones there was at times unnecessary display of force.

At the interesting recital on Wednesday afternoon at the Æolian Hall by Miss Fanny Davies and Madame Guilhermina Suggia, the two able artists gave a thoughtful and expressive reading of Beethoven's Sonata in A (Op. 69). The rendering of Bach's unaccompanied Suite in c by Madame Suggia was admirable both in tone and interpretation, while Miss Davies's playing of a group of Brahms solos showed genuine feeling.

A MATINÉE in response to M. Paderewski's appeal for Poland, "for the millions of families helpless, hungry, perishing," took place on Tuesday afternoon at Bechstein Hall. The programme appropriately opened with M. Paderewski's Sonata for violin and pianoforte (Op. 13), of which Mr. Daniel Melsa and Madame Levinskaja gave a spirited rendering. Madame Slava Krassavina, the excellent artist who recently impersonated the Countess in Chaikovsky's 'Pique-Dame,' was heard in some Russian songs; and M. Vladimir Rosing sang with much fervour two Puccini excerpts. Lena Ashwell's recitations, with music by Mr. Stanley Hawley, who was at the piano, were decidedly effective.

MISS NELLIE CHAPLIN announces a matinée of Ancient Dances and Music at the Prince's Theatre next Tuesday afternoon. The profits will be devoted to the Equipment Fund of the King George Hospital for wounded soldiers.

M. SERGIUS IVANOVITCH TANEIEV, whose death is announced, was born in the Government of Vladimir in 1850. He studied at the Moscow Conservatoire—the pianoforte under Nicholas Rubinstein, and composition with Chaikovsky. He was a notable pianist, and the first to play Chaikovsky's B flat minor Concerto in public. Teacher and pupil became great friends, and many letters passed between them. Taneiev wrote symphonies, quartets, and a trilogy, 'Orestes,' which was produced at the Maryinsky Theatre, Petrograd, in 1895, and published an important work on counterpoint.

THE death is also announced of the Hungarian pianist Rafael Joseffy. Born in 1853, he studied with Moscheles and Tausig, and went to America in 1879, where he made a sensation by his virtuosity. Mr. Louis C. Elson in his 'History of American Music' remarks: "It is to Joseffy's honour that he rose to something higher in later years." Joseffy taught for many years in the National Conservatory of New York.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Melsa and Sydney Rosenbloom's Violin and Pianoforte Recital, 3.30, Bechstein Hall.
Tues. Orchestral Concert (Polish Victims' Relief Fund), 8.15, Queen's Hall.
Wed. Hugh Marleyn's Song Recital, 8.15, Steinway Hall.

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